Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1835. [No. 2,509.

A CARD.

THE Hindoo Mahajuns respectfully beg that the Hindoo community will give their attendance on Friday next, the 14th instant, at a Ceremony to be performed, as a Prayer for Rain, at the Temple of Shree Mumbadavy.

Bombay, 12th August, 1835.

NEILGHERRY HILLS.
CULINARY GARDEN SEEDS,
AND
FLOWER SEEDS.
PHILLIP JONES, GARDENER AND SEEDSMAN,
OOTACAMUND.

PHILLIP JONES, who has been regularly educated in the above line of business, takes this opportunity of intimating to the inhabitants of Bombay, and the Public in general under that Presidency, that he has at all times a large assortment of upwards of Sixty five different sorts of Garden Seeds on sale, which he disposes of at reasonable prices, Peas, Beans, and Kidney Beans of sorts, at one Rupee per lb. all other seeds can be had at prices varying from six (6), to twelve (12) annas per Oz.

PHILIP JONES has always ready packed, parcels containing fifty (50) different sorts of Garden Seeds, at Rupees eight (8) per packet; also Flower Seeds in parcels, containing thirty (30) different sorts, at Rupees two and a half (2½) per packet.

Families about to visit the hills can be supplied daily with abundance of fresh vegetables at a moderate monthly charge.

PHILIP JONES, in soliciting the Patronage and support of a generous public, begs to state, that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to give satisfaction, and prompt attention will be paid to all orders, with which he may be favoured.

PHILIP JONES desires to return his most grateful acknowledgments for the patronage and favors he has already received, during the few years he has been established on the Hills, and he further begs to add, that it is his fixed determination, by industry and attention, to deserve a continuance of that support which has hitherto rewarded his exertions.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber, JOHN STUART, will cease on the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty five, to have any interest in the concern now carried on by him and the other Subscribers at Bombay, under the firm of FERGUSON, TURNER AND Co.; at Glasgow, under the firm of JOHN MILLER, Junr. and Co.; and at Liverpool, under the firm of FERGUSON, MILLER, AND Co.

Signed at Liverpool. 9th October, 1834. JOHN STUART. JOHN MILLER, *Junior.*

Signed at Glasgow. 7th October, 1834. ROBERT FERGUSON. WILLIAM TURNER—*by his Attorney,* ROBERT FURGUSON.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT GLASSPOOLE LANCASTER has this day been admitted a partner in our Establishment.

FERGUSON, TURNER, & CO.

Bombay, 1st August, 1835.

NOTICE.

THIS day, Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the following Goods, viz. Plated Chamber Candlesticks and Wall Shades, single and double branch, fresh imported Cape Garden Seeds, about 100 *Prime Hams,* sides of Bacon, and Pigs Cheeks, Bottle Corks, Sundry articles of Books and Furniture, Jams and Jellies, Bottled Fruits, Pickles and Sauces, a few dozens of Hodgson's Pale Ale, in bottle, and about Thirty Casks of rejected Bass's, Burton and other Ale, fit for immediate use; imported per "Lintin."

AT NOON,

An English built Chariot, in good repair, with any other Carriages or Cattle that may offer.

A Stanhope and Horse with Harness, a Phaeton with 2 sets of Harness, and a powerful Brown Horse for draught or Saddle, having Saddle and Bridle with him.

Nesbit Lane, 12th August, 1835.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, Thursday, the 13th August, YATES and Co. will sell, by public Auction, a varied assortment of prime goods, a quantity of Blacking, color'd Cotton Handkerchiefs, Color'd and White Drills, Hats, Snuff-Boxes, a lot of Hams, and about 60 dozen of Sherry.

At 1 P. M., any Horses, Carriages, &c; and on account of the parties concerned, 600 Bags of Bengal Rice imported per ship Clairmont, slightly damaged, they will be put up in small lots to accommodate purchasers.

Meadow Street, 12th August, 183 5.

BYCULLA SEMINARY,
NESBIT LANE.

MRS. FREDERICK MARTINNANT, in returning her grateful thanks to her Friends, and the Public in general, for the very liberal support and assistance she has received in her SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, begs to intimate that, from the favour shewn her, she has been induced to extend her establishment, and to embrace the opportunity of associating, with herself, *Mrs. Phillips* in the performance of her duties; and also to engage airy premises with extensive grounds in Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

From the arrangements made, *Mrs. Martinnant and Mrs. Phillips* have no hesitation in giving every assurance, that it will be in their power to afford the greatest attention to the improvement, comfort, and morals of the children entrusted to their care.

TERMS.

For Board and Tuition under 10 years of age	Rs.	35
Ditto...ditto. above ditto.	"	40
Daily Scholars	"	10

EXTRAS. (Per mensem.)

Piano Forte	Rs.	10
Vocal Music	"	5
French	"	10
Drawing	"	8
Stationary	"	1
Washing	"	2

A Dancing Master attends the establishment, at the charge of Rs. 12 per mensem, for each Pupil.

☞ It is requested that each Pupil may be furnished with a Knife, Fork, and Spoon; Bed, Bedding, and Washing Towels.

CALCUTTA DAILY PAPER.

THE ENGLISHMAN and MILITARY CHRONICLE, the largest daily Paper in India, consisting of *eight* pages of *thirty two* columns, contains nearly two pages, every day, exclusively devoted to the consideration of Army matters. The original Military Correspondence published in the Journal, has amounted on the average to *eighty Letters* per month, for some months past.

The ENGLISHMAN likewise contains a great body of Miscellaneous information, interesting to the general reader. Sporting subjects also receive attention, while those, interested in *Law matters,* will find it the only paper in India, which furnishes accurate, and constant reports of the proceedings of the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

Subscription to the ENGLISHMAN and MILITARY CHRONICLE, 64 Sicca Rupees per annum, exclusive of postage, payable in advance.

Agent at Bombay—Mr. MALVERY.

Ditto at Madras—Messrs. BINNY AND Co.

DESTOURNELL AND CO'S CLARET.

THIS well known and much approved wine, to be had in cases of one and a half dozens each, and of one dozen each, price 20 Rs per dozen-- Cash.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND Co., Forbes Street.

Bombay, 12th August, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.
FOR SALE.

A Large commodious and substantially built Dwelling House, with two Wells, Ground, Stabling, and appurtenances, situated near the verge of the Esplanade, in Jamboolwaddy, commonly called "Cardiff Castle," belonging to the Estate of the Late Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE LLEWELLIN, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. FERRAR, at a monthly rent of 100 Rs. Any person or persons wishing to purchase the same, are requested to apply to Mr. GILDER, or SUCCARAM KESSOW BHANDAREE, at the Gazette Office, in Nesbit Lane, within the Fort, where a plan of the premises may be seen, and every information and further settlement afforded, and effected.

Bombay, 12th August, 1835.

જાહેર ખબર *

વેચવાનું છે *

કિ ખોરાકી જગાનું અને પકી માંધણીનું રેવાનું ઘર નેઆનાં બે કુમા તથા નોકિ ઓરડા તથા નેઆને લગતો તબેલો તથા બીજું જેકાંઈ કોઈ તે શાથે વેચવા નુછે * કિ મીલકત જંબુસ વાડીમેા કાંપનાં મેદાનનાં નાકાંપર જેઆને કારડીફ કેસાશ ટલ કરીને કેઆછે તે મરનાર લપ્ટનેનટ કાલેાનલ જારજ લુવેલીન વાલીછે * ત્રિમે કાલમેા મીશતર ઈરાર રેઆછે અને આશ કિનાં ૩૧૦૦) નાકુ આપેછે * ફરેક મ ણી અથવા ધાણીઓ જે કિ મીલકત ખરી દ કરતાં ચાહતાં હેાઈ તેણાંઓ કિ બુરપા કરીને મીશતર શી ગીલડરને અ રામ કેશવ ગંદારીને નેસબીટ જે નેટ આપીશ ત્રમે પુછવુંકે તાંકાં કિ મી લકતનેા નમુનેા જોવામેા આવસે અને જે કાંઇ પુછશે તેઆની શંત્રજંન પાડસે અને બીજું શબલું કિસે ઠીક પંણા કરસે * શ્રી મુત્રબઇ ની તા૦ ૧૨ મી આગશટ ૧૮૩૫

BOOK-BINDING, &c., &c.

SUCCARAM KESSOW BHANDAREE, begs leave most respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the public that he has established a Book-binding Department, in a room of the House, in which is the *Bombay Gazette Office,* and engaged Mr. W. WAKEFIELD from Madras, and lately employed in Mr. Malvery's Library, for the purpose: where Regimental Blank books, Albums and Scrap Books will be made to order, Portfolios, Portmanteaus, Card, and Spectacle cases, &c. &c. will be neatly and promptly executed, on moderate terms.

All orders addressed to S. K. B. to be left at the Gazette Office, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B. Europe materials are used for Binding the Books, and composition applied, to prevent the insects from destroying them.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, 12th August, 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

A Few Bills drawn and guaranteed by the Royal Bank of Scotland, at 30 days sight, on COUTTS and Co. of London, are for sale at the Office of the undersigned, in sets of £150, £200, £300, £400 and £500, at the exchange of 1s. 10*d.* per Bombay Rupee; from parties at outstations, remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 12th August, 1835.

ON sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO., a few Hhds. of superior Sherry, at Rs. 375 per hhd, from Messrs. DUFF AND LEIGH, of London, per *Lord Lowther.*

Bombay, 12th August, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. „ 1
Ships Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance,..... „ 2
Bills of Exchange, per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ...„ 2
Bills of Lading..... .....„ 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....„ 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, *12th August,* 1835.

TO BE LET.

A well known airy residence called Fox Hall, lately in the occupation of G. L. Elliott, Esq.

Do. of Wm. Fenwick, Esq.

Apply to JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

Bombay, 12th August, 1835.

For Freight or Passage to London.

A teak built Ship "BOYNE," of 650 Tons—Is expected in October, and will be despatched early in December next, having a Surgeon attached. Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND Co., of whom plans of the accomodations may be had.

Bombay, 12th August, 1835.

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE River Blt Ship iu DUKE of ROXBURGH, A. I. 500 tons,
JAMES PETRIE, COMMANDER.

Will be dispatched about the end of this Month,—Apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER & Co., where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Dady's Buildings, 12th August, 1835.

Passsage to London.

BY the splendid river-built Ships, both 650 Tons Burthen,

" THE CARNATIC;"

JOHN BRODIE, Commander, and

" THE MALABAR ;"

WILLIAM TUCKER, Commander.

The Carnatic is expected here early in October, and will be despatched in all November.

The Malabar is expected here early in November, and will be despatched about the end of December.

The accommodations of these ships are very spacious and lofty, and both are quite new, now on their second voyage. Both vessels carry Surgeons. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO., where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Dady's Buildings, 12th August, 1835.

THE RETIRING FUND.

Proceedings of a meeting of the Officers of Deesa, assembled with the sanction of Brigadier General Salter, Commanding the Northern Division of the Army, for the purpose of considering the merits of Mr. Curnin's Military Retiring Fund.

The meeting assembled this day, pursuant to notice, Major Sutherland, having been unanimously called to the chair, addressed the meeting regarding the importance of establishing a Retiring Fund for the army, and stated, that of all the plans that have from time to time been proposed, Mr. Curnin's appeared to be decidedly the least exceptionable, and to have met with general approbation.

That the reports of the proceedings of numerous meetings that have been held at the different stations, under the three Presidencies, for the purpose of considering the subject, have been uniformly favorable to it, and that, Mr. Curnin having obligingly attended a very full meeting lately held at Barrackpoor, had so completely succeeded in explaining away all doubts that existed as to its feasibility, that that meeting had recorded its unanimous approval of the general principles of the plan, and had recommended it most strongly to the favorable consideration of the India Army.

Major Sutherland, in consequence, moved the following Resolutions, which were seconded by Captain Paul, and unanimously carried.

1st. That the Officers composing this meeting, being unanimously of opinion that Mr. Curnin's plan is perfectly feasible, and in every respect deserving of their strenuous support, do attach their signatures to a document expressing their approval of its general principles, and that the paper be circulated for signature to those Officers of the station, who have not been able to attend, but who may concur in the opinions of the meeting.

2nd. That a committee, consisting of a President and Secretary, together with one Officer from the Staff, and one from each Corps at the station, be appointed for the purpose of communicating with the General committee in Bombay, and of discussing all subjects that may be proposed to it, regarding the Fund. Captain Harris was unanimously elected President, and Ensign Lavie, Secretary.

Proposed by Captain Paul, seconded by Lieutenant Forster, and carried nem—con.

That the Editors of the Bombay papers be requested to give insertion to the proceedings of this meeting, and to any further matter connected with the fund, which the committee may deem worthy of publication.

Proposed by Captain Delamain, seconded by Lieut. Bradford, and carried nem—con.

That, in anticipation of the sanction of the Hon'ble Court of Directors to the establishment of the fund, the scale of subscriptions in the Prospectus be immediately commenced upon, and that the General Committee be requested to make application to Government, in furtherance of that view.

Proposed by Major Sutherland, seconded by Captain Harris, and carried nem—con.

That the Committee be requested to convey to Mr. Curnin, together with a copy of these proceedings, the grateful acknowledgements of the meeting, for his zealous services in promoting the best interests of the Indian Army, and its hope, that should the object of his able and disinterested exertions be brought to maturity, some more substantial proof of the gratitude of the army may be forthcoming.

The following was then proposed by Captain Kennett, seconded by Lieut. Dickson, and negatived by a large majority.

That the benefits of the fund should be given to no one below the rank of Senior Major in the army.

The usual thanks being returned to the Chairman, the meeting dissolved.

H. LAVIE,
Secretary.

CAMP, NEAR DEESA, 21*st July*, 1835.

SIR,—I have been requested by the Chairman and Members of a Meeting of the Officers at this station, by whom your plan for an army Retiring Fund has lately been considered, to forward them a proceeding copy of their proceedings, and to express to you their grateful sense of your zealous services in promoting the best interests of the Indian Army, and their hope, that should the object of your able exertions be brought to maturity, some more substantial proof of the gratitude of the Army may be forthcoming.

I have the honor, to be, Sir, your most obedt. servant,

(Signed) W. C. HARRIS,
Captain Engineers, and President Military Retiring Fund Committee.

To JOHN CURNIN, ESQUIRE,
&c. &c.
CALCUTTA.

CAMP, NEAR DEESA, 21*st July*, 1835

CORRESPONDENCE.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—Please insert the following extracted from Old England bearing date the 21st March, in your paper, and you will highly oblige one of your—

" CONSTANT READERS."

Sir J. Campbell's Bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt is referred to a Committee, and we sincerely hope it may speedily become a law.—Among all the enormities which have in different ages and countries disgraced human legislation, none more cruel, absurd, and iniquitous, is recorded than the English Law of arrest. It makes no distinction between fraud and misfortune, nay, it holds out temptation to the former, and reserves its unmitigated terrors for the latter. It visits misfortune with heavier penalties than the Law awards to any but aggravated crimes, and it too often incapacitates a man from ever paying any thing because he is not able at a moments notice to answer every claim upon him. A man owing 1,000 £ may be incarcerated by a single vindictive scoundrel to whom he owes 20 £, though he thereby loses a situation which would enable him in a short time to pay all his debts, and though all his other creditors should unite in making every effort to divert the harpy from his suicidal revenge. There are creditors who, like wasps, will gladly sacrifice every thing to their thirst of vengeance—and it is precisely such detestable *wretches* as those, who avail themselves of the Law of arrest to the throng the Kings Goal with idlers.

BAD GRAIN IN THE BAZAAR,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It might have been naturally expected, that the sordid grain sellers would eagerly grasp the opportunity of laying *it on* in the price of gram at this critical period, but upon what principle we are to have all the musty-long-hoarded-up rotten Gram palmed off upon us, is a question or subject worthy of notice. During the last week three or four different sorts of Gram have been issued from the General Bazaar, and I have seen horses (in hard words) actually refuse to touch it, and how is it, I should like to know, that so many stones and large pieces of dry mud are mixed up with it? with some fraudulent intention doubtless, as I believe Gram is sold by weight chiefly. It is a hard case, where one is obliged to pay ready money, that he should be *compelled* to take a bad article—so these Grain merchants should be made to mix the old and new Gram together, as our horses will die off, either from starvation, or from swallowing unwholesome and indigestible food. I wish Mr. Editor you would touch up the Choudree or Bazaar Comptroller, as he may perhaps be still able to rectify this untoward proceeding 'ere too late to prevent a *fracas*.

Your's,
INSPECTOR.

Bombay, 10th August. 1835.

LETTER XVI.

ON CAPITAL AND ITS DIFFUSION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

" The greatest misfortune of a country is an indigent Tenantry. Whatever be the native advantages of the soil, or even the skill and industry of the occupier, the want of a sufficient capital confines every plan, as well as cripples and weakens every operation of husbandry." HUME'S ESSAYS.

SIR,—The fifth and last good ground for mortgaging private revenue is unavoidable necessity, when the hesitation to risk a part may cause the loss of the whole. This, of course, must apply also to the public revenue, and indeed, so obviously, that it is quite needless to say anything more on the subject. The only question that can ever arise on this point is, whether at any particular moment such unavoidable necessity exists or not; but, of this, those who are placed at the head of the state, are supposed to be generally the best judges, because they are possessed of information which few or none in inferior grades can have access to.

Whenever money raised by loan is expended in one of the five ways which I have enumerated, it is expended beneficially for the country; for other ordinary purposes the ordinary revenues are available, and, whatever may be said by those economists who will run all hazards and defy all consequences in their endeavours to save a few farthings, a country will never be ruined by such disbursement. These persons are excessively fond of asserting that the craft of statesmanship is a mere chimera, and that nothing but common sense and common honesty are requisite in conducting public affairs; but is their own conduct guided by either common sense or common honesty? Would common sense even induce a man who wanted a servant, to put up the place to public auction, and give it to him who might agree to take the lowest wages? Would common honesty lead any one to discharge, or reduce the stipend of an old and faithful domestic, who had merely consented to accept a low salary originally in consequence of a promise expressed or implied, that he should not be cast off in his old age? If in the first case such servant should prove unfaithful, would it be astonishing? if, in the second he were to believe that dishonesty in the master might be fairly met by dishonesty in the man, would any body be surprised?

The fact is that both common sense and common honesty are the best ingredients, perhaps the principal, in the character of either an upright man or an upright minister; but, I hope it is not presumption in me to say that, those who, in political matters, vaunt most the virtues of these qualities, will too often be found to possess them least. I do not mean that they are more than others personally vicious, but that their public views are frequently such, as if entertained by one man against another in private life, would consign him who held them to well merited infamy.

There is something so noble in preserving public faith at all risk, there is something in such conduct which must endear a government to its dependants, the implicit reliance, which under such circumstances the subject will ever place upon the sovereign, is productive of so ardent a loyalty, and so anxious a desire to discharge with integrity the duties which the latter may require, that I cannot but wonder that, for pecuniary considerations, this the very keystone of such of power should be endangered. I will not say that salaries should never be curtailed, or that abuses in the public expenditure should never be corrected because individuals may profit by them. Government is omnipotent in all arrangements relating to these matters: but, if it be all powerful, it should at least remember upon what foundation that power stands, and never trifle with the base of a structure, the rapid rise of which has astonished foreign nations, who are already both predicting and plotting its downfall.

Every writer who has touched upon Indian politics, has declared that the main foundation of British power in this country is the high estimation in which British faith, justice, and generosity are held. I will not endeavour to injure so fair a picture, I will not suppose that our arms had much to do with our conquests, I will even forget for a moment, those passages in Indian history, which describe the occasional subservience of all the greatest in the nation to the worst of princes, their emulation of each other in adulation to sovereigns, the flagitiousness of whose lives was hidden by the number of swordsmen at their beck. Indeed I am right in not raising this objection; for the intriguing and debauched nobles who preferred the sale of their honour to facing danger in the field, or espousing the cause of virtue in the council chamber, no longer deform our territory; and as, upon the ruins of the feudal power in Europe, the commons rose to affluence and distinction, and became the most important and influential party in the state, so probably will it be with India; the power of its barons having been destroyed, a party is now doubtless forming silently, perhaps unconsciously, which will prove far more virtuous, but which will certainly be also more patriotic, and stubbornly independent than that which preceded it. With these, then, the empire of opinion must be strictly preserved; for with these, public opinion will be the standard, rather than the banner of war and the kettledrum: implicit faith in the integrity of the English Government is a feeling which must in their breasts be fostered to the utmost degree; to effect this two things are essentially requisite: first, the dedication of our whole faculties to benefit this country in every manner possible, and second, to be particularly cautious in extending financial reductions to the salaries of natives, which have already been sanctioned by authority.

The majority of every people is more interested through the pocket than by any other means. A lavish expenditure too often reconciles men to despotism, over-taxation will make even liberty, gall. Knowing this we ought to be aware that the very worst economy this country could ever be cursed with, is an injudicious application of the shears to the allowances of public servants or pensioners.

Native public Servants are generally the most intelligent persons in the native community. Accustomed to a free intercourse with their European superiors, they learn more thoroughly to appreciate their characters than other men possibly can. In their eyes, we are not deities; they have entered the penetralia of the temple, and have probably discovered how little the worship we receive is owing to the majesty of the idol, how much to the superstition of the crowd. They have seen that we too are subject to passions; they have perhaps learnt to take advantage of them. They have doubtless found that great intellect is no universally the attribute of the white man, and that even personal firmness has been denied to some of our nation. They are intimately acquainted with the resources of the provinces in which they have served. I have not been unobservant of the sentiments of the inhabitants. They often return at last to their native villages, there to enlighten their neighbours with anecdotes of their rulers, and to take perhaps a prominent part either with the supporters of our power, or with the opposers of it, as the treatment they met with in our employ may have been satisfactory or otherwise.

In our plenitude of power, we have not, I dare say, entirely forgotten how absolutely necessary we found it, upon our first taking possession of each successive addition to our territories, to conciliate the class of men, in order to obtain their co-operation with us in settling the civil arrangements, with the details of which they only were acquainted. In fact, in every country, the class of official men must be gained before any great progress can be made in its administration. They are well versed in business, and often possess more information upon practical points, than many of those who are pleased to look down upon them with contempt. Is this then a body which we can even now venture to slight with impunity? Or, even if it were possible to do so, would any wise man run the risk of exciting their opposition? Do you suppose that a set of discontended men of this description with the advantages for working both good and evil which they possess, could not be provoked to do more mischief, than any petty deduction from their pay or their pension would compensate for? To annex a man to the knowledge of all the arcana of Government, and then deliberately to make an enemy of him for the sake of economy, is certainly the most extraordinary way of adding to the stability of dominion that man ever heard of. We cannot govern any country, especially a conquered one, without paying for assistance; to attempt, therefore, to curtail any really necessary branch of expenditure, would be about as sane as the conduct of a labourer, who should, to increase his property, save half the expenses of his dinner daily, and then in a week reduce himself to so feeble a state as to be unable to earn the price of a dinner at all. Disaffection is always expensive to the Government, by causing either a decrease in its revenues or an increase in its expenditure, then what economy is there in provoking it? Why for the sake of a trifling present saving, sow the seeds of discontent, the fruits of which, when mature, it may cost you millions to destroy?

No man has ever doubted the right of sovereign power in India, (wherever that power may be) to reduce expenditure to what point it pleases; but sovereigns should have some regard to policy as well as right, and the best policy is that, which dictates a strict fulfilment of existing engagements whether expressed or implied, nothing, in the interpretation of them, rather to the side of generosity than of penuriousness. But Public servants do not live for ever; and though old engagements should be acted up to, there is no necessity of entering into new ones: moreover, there is always a great number of persons, who may be said for the moment to have the bounty of government, rather than to be permanently bound to its service; and these, if economy demands their dismissal, can have no right to complain.

It is very difficult to lay down any distinct line of demarcation between those whom the Government may be considered pledged to maintain, and those from whom it may, without injustice, withhold further pecuniary assistance; an examination into individual cases is often requisite before this point can be ascertained correctly; but decisions in these matters, when impartially made, seldom fail to give general satisfaction. The public do not begrudge money really due, and claimants retire pacified, if convinced that justice has been honestly meted out to them.

Of late years however, this principle appears to have been neglected. Great claims and small seem to have been held in equal estimation. Nothing is spared. Every one is in suspense. Those who escape present reduction are alarmed at seeing neighbours deprived of allowances, which appeared to stand on as good a foundation as their own; and they, not without reason, fear that the respite granted to themselves will prove merely temporary. Even the hardly earned pension is not deemed too sacred for invasion. All feel their situation precarious, and begin to cast their eyes upon other, sometimes forbidden, modes of acquiring independence.

Feelings of this nature are pregnant with danger to our rule, and ought at all cost to be prevented. We should be very foolish if we imagined that interest did not form a considerable ingredient in the attachment borne to us by our conquered subjects; and the interest which has hitherto attached our public servants to us is not so much the magnitude of their salaries, as confidence of their being continued to them. They will care little about the stability of our sovereignty if a corresponding stability in their own individual fortunes be not insured by it.

Whatever be done with regard to those who enjoy places and pensions under the British, is very immaterial to me, except, that as an Englishman, I feel a perrid in beholding the empire which my nation has founded in India, and an anxiety to witness the increase of its splendour. With such pride, however, and such anxiety, I cannot but feel grieved to see a pseudo-economy offered to our worship, which is daily alienating our friends, and giving strength to our enemies; which is daily lessening our reputation for those generous virtues which all once allowed us; which, instead of adding to the stability, is sapping the foundation of our power; and the progress of which, like that of the idol Juggernath, will be marked by the destruction of its blind and infatuated votaries.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
FOUNDLING.

ACCIDENTS.

An Inquest was held on Thursday last at the Native General Hospital, on the body of a pensioned Havildar, who was severely wounded in the evening of the first instant, while sitting with his family at supper, by a man said to be a Madras Ghora walla, who came to his House with a knife concealed under his dress, and unexpectedly attacked and wounded him in several places; the daughter of the Havildar was also slightly wounded while interceding to save her father. Assistance was promptly rendered, and the Havildar removed to the Native General Hospital, but he survived only a few days. It appeared that a Woman who was in the service of the Havildar, had formerly lived with the Ghora walla and under the supposition that the Havildar had enticed her away from his House, he sought his revenge, and after wounding the Havildar, stabbed himself, but is likely to recover, and has been committed to take his trial at the next Sessions.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the 18th Instant, at Breach House, the Lady of Sir Charles Malcolm, Superintendent of the Indian Navy, of a Son.

In Cantonments, near Sholapoor, on the night of the 11th Ultimo, the wife of Sergeant Major Harvey 2d Light Cavalry, of twin Sons, either only survived a few hours.

DEATH.

AT MAHIM on Wednesday, the 5th August, REVD. REVD MR CAMELIO DE SILVA, Vicar of St. Miguel's Church, much regretted by his Relations, friends, and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Major H. Jameson, 3d Cavy., from Allygaum.
Lieut. J. Ritridge, Engrs., from Tannah.
Cadet C. F. North, Engineers, from England.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. Keir, Nizam's Cavy., to Deckan.
2d Lieut. T. Wemyss, Engrs., to Seroor.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

August 9th.—Barque Elora, John Blair, Master, from Port Glasgow, left 23d April.

10th. Brig Elizabeth, W. B. Smith, Master, from New York 21st April.

Do. The East India Company's sloop of War Clive, J. C. Hawkins Esq Commander, from Bushire 15th July and Muscat 3d August.

Passengers.—Capt. Hennell, Mr. G. R. Bethan, and one European Seaman Joseph Hainson.

Do. Ship Parsee, T. McKellar, Master, from Greenock, left 25th April.

Passengers.— C. F. North, Esq. Cadet.

DEPARTURES.

August, 8th.—Barque Soobrow, W. Smith Master, to Madras.

Passengers.—Mrs. W. Smith, and W. Haylett, Esq.

Do. 9th. Ship Ladus, John McFarlane, Master, to Glasgow.

Do. 10th Ship Thomas Coutts, Thomas Onslow, Master to China.

Passengers.—Shaik Hussain, Badroodeen Punwelker, and two Native Servants.

Do. Ship Lintin, James Taylor, Master, to Liverpool.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Gribble, and Female Servant.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Euphrates, and Duke of Roxburgh.
Do. Liverpool.—Minerva.
Do. Bengal,—Hydroose, Sam Fanny, Francis Warden, and Futtil Kurrim.
Do. China.—Hamoody, and Lord Lowther.
Do. Rangoon,—Brig Robert Spankie.
Do. Malay Coast,—Grab Dudley, Barque Fanny, and Futty Rahimon.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Ship Hastings, Receiving and Guard Vessel.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
Do. Do. Steamer Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. Brig Thetis, and Surveying Tender Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. Ship Schooner Cyrene, and Benares.
Do. Do. Sloop of War Elphinstone, and Clive.
FREE TRADERS.—Lord Lowther, Allerton, Euphrates, Minerva, Duke of Roxburgh, Elora, and Parsee.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Earl of Clare, Francis Warden, Hydroser, Sandany, Mahamody, Barque Fanny, George Cruttenden, Claremont, Nassarathshaw, Lowjee Family, Futty Rahimon, Moocai, Fazill Karrim, Nasser, Barque Shaw Byramjore, Dudley, and Brig Robert Spankie,
American—Elizabeth.
Arab—Ship H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Futtel Karreem, and line of Battle Ship Liverpool.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan	130	12.9
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, a 1st class,	107 3/4	017L
Do. No. 31, a 1040, 2nd class	107	107 1/4
Do. 1041, a 1010, 3rd class,	108 3/4	at 108 1/4
Second five per cent Loan	110 1/4	110
Third five per cent Loan	2s.	2s. 1d
Bills on England	103	7 1/2
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	101 1/4	101 1/2
Bills on Madras 30 days,	210 1/2	210 1/4
Canton Bills,	221	221 1/2
Spanish Dollars per 100,	11	10 1/2
Sovereigns each,		

HIGH WATER TABLE.

August 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
12th Wednesday	1 34	1 52
13th Thursday	2 09	2 33
14th Friday	2 41	2 [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

To Correspondents.

We shall require a little further time to look into the communication sent us by ONESIMUS.

A PORTER has been received, and shall be noticed in our next.

JANET SHOE—TIE is modest in her expectations, but there is that freshness of hope in her farewell, and there is so much pleasure in hoping, that we would desire her still to hope, even if it should turn out to be a phantom she was following. Hope, though oftimes delusive, still should not be resigned. It culls the sweets of times past, present, and to come.

Sweet hope, kind cheat, fair fallacy, by thee,
We are not where or what we be,
But what and where we would be;—thus art thou
Our absent present, and our future now.

AMARENTHIS, CRAB, FELICITAS, J. R. and DIXI all inadmissible.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH AUGUST, 1835.

THE only arrival we have to announce since the issue of our Extra, on Monday evening last, is the Ship *Parsee*, F. McKellar, Master, from Greenock, the 28th April.

Passenger,—Cadet C. F. North.

OUR *Extra* of yesterday gave the new Ministry as now formed, together with the heads of the principles on which it is supposed the Government will be conducted, and to-day we give the address of Lord John Russell to his constituents, which shews those principles more in detail. The papers received by the *Parsee*, from Liverpool the 28th April, give little or no additional news. Up to the 25th April, no matters of importance had been brought forward, nor do the proceedings in Parliament, up to that time, give sufficient materials whereby to judge of the nature or strength of the opposition, or the course they mean to pursue. The materials of the new ministry are essentially the same as composed the late Whig ministry. Some of the members have changed offices. Charles Grant, the late President of the Board of Control, has taken the Colonies, while Sir J. C. Hobhouse, the late Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, has taken the appointment of President of the Board of Control. But it surprises us much to find so little notice taken of Lord Brougham. Indeed it seems very doubtful whether he is to take any part in the Government. One or two of the London Papers of the 20th April spoke of his Lordship as having been appointed to the office of keeper of the Great Seal, and Chairman of the House of Lords,—and one of those papers even spoke but hesitatingly,—but in any of the London Papers from that date up to the 25th April, or of the Liverpool papers up to the 28th April, we have not been able to find even the slightest notice of his Lordship, or of the appointment of any person to the office of Lord Chancellor. By the extract from the London Gazette, under date 24th April, and which appears in to-day's columns, it will be seen that the Great Seal has been put in Commission, which, in a measure, negatives the report of Lord Brougham's appointment. But it is conjectured by one of those papers that the great seal has been put in Commission with a view to the separation of the legislative and judicial functions of the Chancellor, which Brougham, while in office, was anxious to have effected. If this be correct, it so far accounts for the disposal of the great seal in the manner we have noticed, but still, the Chancellor, in his legislative character, must be considered as invested with the title of the "Keeper of the King's conscience," and how Lord Brougham, holding the office of Chancellor, could be excluded from the Cabinet, as is stated in one of the papers we have alluded to, seems rather unaccountable. The personal dislikes, on the part of His Majesty, towards Lord Brougham, never could warrant the attempt to divest the Chancellor of his right, constituted by Law, to be the chief adviser of the King.

None of the papers in any way notice the Governor General, or what has become of him. Indeed we trust his Lordship has shewn the wisdom to resign, and thus preserved his consistency of character.

The papers of the 20th spoke of Charles Grant as having been raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Inverness, but the papers of the 25th still speak of him as Charles Grant.

Under our Europe head will be found some further items of the news received by the *Elora* and *Parsee*.

WE regret to learn that DR MACKENZIE, who had been some short time ago attached to H. M. 40th Regiment, and who went as surgeon of the *Clive* to the Gulf, the other day, died of fever in the Gulf after a few day's illness.

PRIVATE letters have been received from the officers who were left at the Maldiva Islands, which give account of the wreck of a Brig on the N. Western boundary of "Corumandula", one of the Southern Atolls of the Maldivas, on the night of the 28th June last.

The native who brought the intelligence to *Male* stated that the vessel was wrecked about a mile from a small inhabited island called *Candoodoo*, and had a crew of ten men. The Captain's name, as this man pronounced it, was *Lot*. The cargo consisted of iron, two bags of dollars, and about 200 bags of grain. The crew, it was said, were making preparations to proceed in their launch to Point—de—Galle.

Immediately the Sultan heard of the circumstances, he consulted with his Viziers, and despatched a boat in charge of Mr. Christopher, who was accompanied by the second Vizier, and several of the principal men of Male, to render all the assistance in their power, and expressed great anxiety as to the safety of the crew. At the time the letters were despatched, the boat had not returned, nor had any accounts from Mr. Christopher reached the Islands. It is very gratifying to find that even the slight intercourse which the officers of the Survey have had with the inhabitants of those islands has led to such favorable results, and much benefit to those poor people may be expected from the temporary residence among them of the two officers now there.

UNDER our Penang head will be found an account of the death of Capt. BEATIE of this port, who lately sailed in command of the new Schooner *Bombay*, with a cargo of opium for China.

It would appear that the only other officer on board was taken so ill with fever and ague, that he was unfit to sail the vessel, and he therefore found it necessary to demand assistance from H. M. Ship *Releigh* to bring the Schooner to Penang.

The *Prince of Wales Gazette* very properly censures the owners and others interested in the valuable cargo of the *Bombay* for allowing her to leave the Port of Bombay so badly found in protecting force. Five muskets *without flints*, and about *half a cannister* of powder formed the stock! The paper alluded to thus speaks of it:

"We learn also, although it is scarcely credible, that this valuable craft was dispatched from Bombay, although under insurance, with no greater protecting force than five muskets *without flints*, and a stock of ammunition amounting to half a canister of Powder! We think this especially deserving of notice, as it is actually tempting the Pirates with rich and unalloyed baits, and ought to become a subject of enquiry with underwriters."

We think the underwriters should, in all cases, look more carefully to the fitting out of vessels containing such valuable cargoes, and it is only to be surprised at that more attempts are not made in the China seas, to relieve those vessels of their burthens.

The following we extract from the *Courier* of yesterday:

"The following is an extract of a letter regarding the Euphrates expedition received by the *Clive* from Aleppo, and dated the 25th of April.

"The expedition under Col. Chesney arrived off the Orontes about three weeks ago, and has landed the greater part of the materials and stores he brought out; but from the roundabout way the firmans in his favor came from Constantinople (via. Bagdad) the Pacha's permission has not yet been obtained for the party to proceed, and until it is produced, no camels can be hired."

No further particulars have reached us respecting the expedition, but, from the known perseverance of Col. Chesney, and Lieut. Lynch, every thing that enterprise and ability can accomplish, may be expected. It is however to be regretted, that the attempt was not at once made to ascend the river, instead of acting on the plan now attempted, as was, we believe, originally proposed by Col. Chesney, as, from our influence at Bussorah and Baghdad, the obstacles with which the expedition have had to struggle would have been in a great measure removed.

We hear that the climate of Persia is not so favourable to invalids as has been generally believed.

IT is reported that the Insurance offices at Calcutta made a representation some short time ago to the Supreme Government, to the effect that Captain Hawkins of the *Clive* had retained in his possession a quantity of the opium saved through the exertions of Capt. H., his officers, and crew, sufficient to cover the sum which Capt. H. considered the Clive entitled to as the salvage on the gross quantity of opium saved, and that the Supreme Government had, in consequence, sent peremptory orders to Captain Hawkins to deliver up the opium so said to have been retained.

But if the Insurance offices made any such representation, we think they must have received very erroneous information, as, by all the accounts which were current at the time, Captain Hawkins (with the consent, we presume, of his officers, and crew), not only did not attempt to keep possession of any of the opium, but actually entrusted the adjustment of the claims of salvage to the agents of those very Insurance offices who made the complaint!

We believe Captain Hawkins would have been perfectly justified in retaining a sufficient portion of the opium saved to cover the salvage, as was done by the Captain of H. M. Ship *Raleigh*, in the case of the Schooner *Bombay* (of which there is an account under our Penang head), and it is therefore but a sorry reward for the intrepid conduct of himself, his officers, and crew, that representations not only unfounded in themselves, but which might materially injure his and their prospects, should be made by the very parties who benefitted by the exertions used.

When the Insurance offices shall have come to learn the error into which they have fallen, we are sure they will hasten to correct it, and to pay over to Capt. W. and the other parties interested, such amount as by law they are entitled to, and their valuable services deserved.

Liverpool letters have been received of as late a date as the 27th April, yet the letters sent from hence by the *Hugh Lindsay* on the 10th January, had not then arrived! So much for the advantages of steam communication.

CAMPAIGN OF WATERLOO.

(*Continued.*)

The simultaneous attack made by the Cuirassiers on the British centre was equally unsuccessful, though attended with comparitively little loss. They were warmly saluted with round and grape from the batteries of Alten's division, as they advanced slowly across the plain. But they continued to press forward, till they reached the slope of the position, where they were charged by the Household brigade of cavalry under Lord Edward Somerset, and forced, after a sharp hand-to-hand combat, to leave the field. The success of the British was not, however, so decisive as many had expected. Whether the charge was made too soon, or whether it was not made with the impetuosity, that can alone render such attacks decisive, we pretend not to say. Certain it is, that the enemy were not hurled, man and horse on the plain, or driven at sword's point, with spur of fire, from the field; though such a result was expected from a collected charge of British horsemen, composed and mounted as the Household troops avowedly are. The early actions of Sir John Moore's campaign led to such expectations, whether justly or not, is a question that cannot be discussed here.

While these conflicts were taking place on the right and left of the Chearleroi road, a different species of combat was fiercely maintained in the intermediate space close on the road itself. We have seen that when the 1st corps advanced against the British left, some battalions were sent to attack La Haye Sainte. The French are said to have made the assault with more than usual bravery and resolution. They carried the front garden, which is only surrounded by a hedge at the first onset, but could not force their way into the farm-yard. Colonel Klauke having brought the Luneburg light infantry to the aid of the 2d battalion of the Legion, the garden was, in part, cleared of the enemy. Colonel Baring, however, seeing the entire plain to his right filled with Cuirassiers, did not think a slight garden hedge sufficient protection against such a force, and therefore endeavoured to fall back into the yard. But here was seen on what trifles the fate of battles may depend, and how dangerous it is to attempt any movement with inexperienced troops in the face of an enemy. The young Luneburg soldiers had advanced and fought right bravely, and would no doubt have continued to do so, had they been ordered. To discriminate between retreat and flight was, however, a different thing; and, no sooner were their backs to the foe, than, carrying officers, and old legionary soldiers along with them in their confusion, they hurried wildly away to the main position. A causeless fear, as so often happens, made them blind to actual danger: the French infantry had turned the house; but these real foes arrested not the fugitives, who were flying from the phantoms of their own imagination. they rushed through the infantry with comparatively little loss, and would have escaped pretty well had not the advancing Curassiers overtaken the helpless route and made terrible havoc among them, before they got under shelter. How much may be effected, even in cases of extremity, by a few cooly, stead, and determined old soldiers, was also strikingly illustrated on this occasion. Three small detachments, that must have been very feeble, as they were only commanded by subalterns, had, from being stationed in the buildings, escaped the panic. Not intimidated by the hosts of foes that encircled them, these brave men maintained their post, baffled all the efforts of the exulting victors, and kept the whole body of assailants at bay, till the Life Guards, having repulsed the Cuirassiers, fell upon the infantry, that surrounded the farm, and nearly exterminated the whole party. Colonel Baring immediately re-occupied his post: one of those sinecures of which the committee of Naval and Military Inquiry forgot, in their exalted zeal for the public good, to take the slightest notice.

Before three o'clock, all these attacks had been repulsed, the entire front of the position was clear of enemies, time was flying, the Prussians were advancing, and not the slightest impression had been made on the Allied Army. Great gallantry had been displayed by the French troops. Where are the marks of genius displayed by their leader?

Fresh numbers were, however, ready to replace those that had been defeated. The fire of the artillery continued; the shot ploughing up the ground round the Allied masses, and every now and then tearing away entire files of the close and serried ranks. The troops of the first line could not always be kept behind the ridge, and even there they were not protected from the shells exploding in every direction.

Brief space was left to think of shelter. Half an hour had scarcely elapsed from the defeat of the attack already noticed, before the enemy was again in motion. A large force of cavalry descended into the plain; they were formed in four lines, the first composed of cuirassiers, the second of dragoons, the third of lancers, the fourth of hussars. The fire of the British artillery, and the flanking fire of the troops in La Haye Sainte, close to which the right of these new assailants passed, did not arrest their progress for a moment. They came on in good style, and without any of that precipitation, to which French writers have ascribed the loss of the battle: it was evidently a prepared attack, and might have been recalled without the least difficulty. On the right of the cavalry two columns again advanced against La Haye Sainte. Both attacks were signally defeated.

From the time of the earliest wars carried between France and England, some strange fatality seems to have attended the attacks of the French against the English. On no occasion, from the days of Cresey and Agincourt, down to the battle of which we are speaking, did they ever attempt to close with a compact and regular body of English infantry steadily waiting the onset. They have closed with our cavalry, because, at the best, the closing of cavalry, is not so close an affair as the closing of infantry would necessarily be. They have often repulsed our attacks. At Fontenoy they actually defeated us; and in the confused scenes of modern battles they have frequently gained partial advantages over us. Many causes, of which their skill and gallantry were certainly not the least, have, at times, rendered them triumphant in the ultimate result of campaigns.

But the very men who braved the fiercest fire of musketry and artillery, constantly shrunk from all close contact with the British infantry. What musketry and artillery could not effect, was therefore never accomplished, and should never, perhaps, have been attempted. We know the opinions that prevailed, when the events here spoken of took place; we know the full force of opinion, and can well understand, that even brave men may act the part of cowards, when fighting under false institutions, or guided by erroneous views. But, with a perfect conviction of all, this, we must still fancy that their own, or their country's fame, had cast a magic spell over the British infantry, that constantly paralyzed the boldest of avowedly bold adversaries. In no other way can we account for the strange scene we have now to discribe.

The cuirassiers ascended the *brae* in gallant style, the allied infantry formed squares to receive them, and the artillerymen, having fired grape to the last, sought shelter behind the ranks of the infantry, leaving the guns, which could not be removed, as the horses had purposely been sent to the rear, to take care of themselves. The French, not perceiving the great advantage of so simple an arrangement, thought they had captured the artillery, and shouted victory, till the premature cheer actually resounded along the opposite line, and electrified, as we are told, their whole army: it was short-lived joy. The firm aspect of the squares did not at first arrest the progress of the horsemen, and many squadrons galloped forward to the charge. But not in a single instance, did they preserve their order and come in a compact body against the ridges of bayonets: and even the best of these first charges, and the first were made in a more determined manner than those that followed, failed at a considerable distance from the infantry. The horsemen opened out and edged away from every volley. Sometimes they even halted and turned before they had been fired at; sometimes, after receiving the fire of the standing ranks only. In this manner they flew from one square to another, receiving the fire of different squares as they passed; they flew (more frequently at a trot however, than at a gallop) from one side of the square to another, receiving the fire of every face of the square. Some halted, shouted, and flourished their sabres; individuals, and small parties, here and there rode close up to the ranks. It is said, that on some points they actually cut at the bayonets with their swords and fired their pistols at the officers. But nowhere was there one gallant effort made to break a square by the strength and impulse of the steeds, on which these ignorant and incapable horsemen were mounted. Not a single leader, from general to cornet, set an example of soldier-like daring by dashing boldly into the midst of levelled muskets and presented bayonets,—no easy or pleasant task, it may be said, but it is to perform such tasks, when occasions call, that men are raised to military rank and honour. Fifteen thousand cavalry were defeated, in the course of this long day's battle, mostly by the fire of the infantry; yet was there not a single French horseman, soldier, or officer, who perished on a British bayonet—not one from first to last. The few that fell by the fire of the squares was also a matter of great astonishment to most of those officers present, who allowed themselves to see with their own eyes, instead of seeing through the medium of subsequently published poems. Indeed, the ill-directed charges, of which we have been speaking, could not have continued so long and been so frequently renewed, had not the destroying power of the infantry been exceedingly small. Yet are attacks so feebly made brought seriously forward as good evidence, to show that modern infantry are capable of resisting the onset of bold, skilful, and determined horsemen:—out upon the miserable foolery!

It must not be supposed that these contests were quietly witnessed by the British cavalry. On the contrary, many partial, and several very gallant charges, were made against the assailants, and both parties actually fought between the squares, English horsemen frequently complaining of having been mistaken for enemies, and fired at by their own countrymen. Whenever the ridge was cleared for a moment, the incomparable artillerymen sprung to their guns, and the grapeshot rattled again among the hostile ranks, when the foe recovered the ground, the gunners sought shelter, but only to fly back to their post, as soon as the slightest opportunity offered.

Before four o'clock the position was again clear of enemies, and the troops, who had been assaulting La Haye Sainte, fell back, amidst the shouts of the exulting Germans, as soon as the cavalry retired. But the contest still continued in the wood of Hougoumont.

(*To be Continued.*)

Calcutta.

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the *Roxburgh Castle*, C. W. Franken, from

London 22d and Portsmouth 29th March, and Madras 21st July, and the *Dalla Merchant*, H. Potter, from Rangoon 5th July.

The following is an Extract from a letter per *Roxburgh Castle*.

"At the approaching sale on the 7th April about 4000 Chests are advertized. Indigo however remains flat, though it is supposed that it will maintain its prices at the sale, because the speculators will come forward to prevent if possible a fall."

We understand that a melancholy accident happened at Barrackpore on Saturday afternoon. A boat which had left Mistree Ghaut to catch the steamer, with three or four officer's bearers, with their clothes, &c. came in contact with the vessel and immediately went down, and every one in her perished. Six lives were lost.

Information has been received at Penang from England that the owners of the Dutch Bark *Batavia* have failed in an action brought on at home, to recover damages for the detention of that vessel by H. M. sloop *Harrier*. Accounts from Ceylon also state that by consent a decree of compromise, has been entered upon of restoring the Cargo of the said vessel, on defendant's payment of the Leviors expenses there, and of £500 to cover expenses incurred at Penang and Madras. The forfeiture of goods, landed at Penang and of £100 fine on the Captain are thus avoided.

We understand that letters from England mention that Mr. McNeill of the Bombay Establishment, who has long been attached to the mission in Persia, first as Assistant Surgeon and latterly as an Assistant to the Envoy, and who had gone to England on furlough, has been appointed first Assistant to Mr. Ellis, and was to go out to Persia with that gentleman. Such of our readers as are acquainted with the transactions in Persia of late years, and especially at the time of the war with Russia must be aware of the high esteem in which Mr. McNeill was held by the late King, and by the most influential characters at the Court of Tehran.—*Bengal Hurkaru, July 27.*

Penang.

MILITARY.

Lieut. Col. Cadogan is appointed to command the 15th Regt. Madras N. Infantry stationed in these Straits; but he is absent on leave in Europe and Major Haleman of that Regiment is directed to join and take command thereof.—*Prince of Wales Island Gazette, June 27.*

RELIEF.

The 48th Regiment Madras Native Infantry are said to be in Orders to relieve the 23d Regiment at Singapore and Malacca. This unexpected arrangement, rumour says, originated in some difficulty, supposed or discovered, in getting Bengal Troops to embark for any long period of service in these Straits without their wives and families.—*Ibid.*

NAVAL ITEMS.

His Majesty's Sloop *Raleigh*, Captain Quin, anchored in the harbour on Tuesday evening last, having in company, and in charge of one of her Officers, the Schooner *Bombay* of Bombay, from thence the 26th May.

It appears the Commander of the Schooner (*Beattie*) died on the 20th day after leaving Bombay, that the only other officer on board was taken ill with fever and ague and when falling in with H. M. Sloop, was so incapable of attending to his duty and so destitute of any trust-worthy or capable person on board to act for him that he applied to Capt. Quin officially to have an Officer and a party of seamen sent on board to take charge of and navigate her into Port; apprehending the worst consequences in her helpless state and her Cargo being of great value.

We learn also although it is scarcely credible that this valuable craft was dispatched from Bombay, although under insurance, with no greater protecting force than five muskets *without flints* and a stock of ammunition amounting to half a canister of Powder! We think this especially deserving of notice as it is actually tempting the Pirates with rich and unalloyed baits, and ought to become a subject of enquiry with underwriters.—*Ibid.*

SCHOONER BOMBAY.

The Schooner *Bombay*, after being officered, manned, and armed in a suitable manner for a passage through these Straits proceeded on her voyage to China on Wednesday last. His Majesty's Sloop *Raleigh* claimed a salvage for the assistance rendered in bringing her in safety to this Port, of one sixteenth of the value of vessel, cargo and freight, and the claim being objected to on the part of the surviving commander of the Schooner, or rather his advisers, the Salvors reserved for raising money to pay the same a portion of her cargo consisting of nine chests of Malwa Opium, which were sold at Public Auction on Thursday last by order of Messrs. Balhetchet and Co., the Agents for the Salvors, averaging a fraction above 560 Dollars per chest.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PENANG ARRIVALS.—June 23d, Schooner *Hebe*, S. W. Hazlewood, from Rangoon 28th May; H. M. S. *Raleigh*, M. Quin, Esq., from Madras 12th June; Schooner *Bombay*, W. Johnson, Esq., of H. M. S. *Raleigh*, in charge.

24th, Schooner *Elizabeth*, H. Spooner, from Moulmein 23d May.

26th, Bark *Edinburgh*, D. Marshall, from England 13th Jan. and Bombay, 7th June; Bark *Virginia*, J. Smith, from Moulmein 28th May; Brig *Santa Anna*, J. F. de Oliveira, from Demaun 28th May; Schooner *Barrakit*, J. Fairweather, from Moulmein 6th June.

28th, E. I. C. Schooner *Zephyr*, S. Congaltan, from Singapore 25th June.

July 1st Bark *Anna*, J. C. Acquiar, from Demaun 3rd June.

PASSENGERS.—*Per Zephyr.*—The Hon'ble K. Murchison, Esq. Governor of P. W. Island, Singapore and Malacca; Mr. Gomes, clerk to ditto.

Per Edinburgh.—Mr. Burn, Capt. and Mrs. Temple, Cornet Legeyt.

Per St. Anna.—Mr. F. J. Marques.

PENANG DEPARTURES.—June 21st. Brig *Harriet*, G. H. Roys, and Bark *Isabella*, J. Glass, for Pedier Coast.

22d, H. M. Sloop *Raleigh*, M. Quin, Esq., for Singapore.

30th, Schooner *Hebe*, S. W. Hazlewood, for Pedier Coast and Rangoon.

July 1st, Schooner *Bombay*, T. Norris, for China.

2d, Bark *Angelica*, J. Pereira, for Singapore and Macao; Bark *Anna*, J. C. Acquiar, for Singapore and China.

EUROPE.

THE TIMES,—APRIL 25.

We have been urged by several correspondents to put clearly and plainly before the public the actual nature and the probable effect of Lord JOHN RUSSEL's resolution relative to the Irish church. It is said, not without some show of truth we think, that while one class of persons abuses the resolution, merely because it is Lord JOHN RUSSEL's, and another praises it for no better reason, the real merits of the case are wholly overlooked. We will as shortly as possible give our readers the means of judging in this important matter.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, then, assuming that the revenues of the Irish Church were twice as great as in reality they are, and taking it as certain that the Irish Protestant establishment was so rich that, without making ducks and drakes of their money, the clergy could not possibly get rid of their superabundant wealth, moved a resolution that the surplus revenues of the church should be appropriated to purposes of education. It was in vain to tell Lord John Russell that many of the rich and bloated clergy of his imagination had received no tithes for three years past, and that they and their families were well nigh straving. Even the following passage from a letter of one of these unhappy persons, who Lord John Russell will have it are as rich as Jews, read in the house, and urged with all the fervid eloquence and manly feeling that characterized the speech of Sir R. PEEL, had no effect upon the ruthless spoliator:—"I effected," says the poor person, "the composition in my parish (in "1832), at a sacrifice of 150l. per annum of "the income I was for years in receipt of—"namely, 580l.; thus voluntarily reduced by "me to 430l. By the proposed bill (Sir. R. "Peel's Tithe Bill) this will be further re"duced to 322l. 10s; out of which I should "pay 50l. insurance, 43l. rent, 29l. first "fruits, leaving a balance of 200l. 10s. to "support my beloved wife, ten children, and "myself, after being above 40 years an un"worthy labourer in the Christian vineyard." How strange it is that an appetite for plunder, even whetted with Woburn, should still crave and long for the pittances that poor ecclesiastics are content not only to live upon but to labour for! But why should we complain of Lord John Russell, when a House of Commons, an assembly of Christian and Protestant men was found to sanction the scheme, and pass the resolution?

We come next to the manner in which the resolution is to be carried into effect. Sir Henry Hardinge pressed Lord John Russell upon this practical point. He reminded the mover of the resolution, that any Tithe Commutation Bill must materially reduce the revenues of the clergy; that according to one proposal they would get 75*l.*, in lieu of every 100*l.* which they have now a right to claim for tithes; and he therefore are begged to know how Lord JOHN RUSSELL proposed to make out the surplus which his resolution appropriated. This was the language used by Sir HENRY HARDINGE:—

"When the Church Temporalities' Bill "was introduced to the House, Lord Grey, "then at the head of that Government, stated "in the House of Lords, in very distinct terms "that after all the clergy had received what "was due under the plan proposed, there "was to be a portion of the church revenues "set apart for the augmentation of small liv"ings, and for the building of churches "and glebe-houses. Lord Grey said this was "a matter of so much importance, that in his "opinion no distribution, no appropriation "of church revenues, should take place un"til small livings had been augmented; and "in the speech by which he introduced the "Church Temporalities' Bill he estimated "church-cess at 60,000*l.*, the augmentation "of small livings at 46,000*l.*, the building of "churches at 20,000*l.*, and of glebe-houses "at 10,000*l.*, making in all 136,000*l.* a-year "to be appropriated to those important pur"poses after the clergy had been paid. It "was natural, then, to ask whether the noble "Lord (John Russell) meant to adhere to "that view of the matter, or whether he "intended to begin to reckon his surplus "before making provision for the augmen"tation of those small livings, and the erec"tion of churches and glebe-houses, or what "was the precise course he meant to pursue "on the subject?"

And what was Lord John Russell's reply? Why, that he would have nothing to do with Lord Grey's plan; that if he found in any given parish so small a number of Protestants that, in his opinion, either parson or church was too great a luxury for so few souls he would take away the ecclesiastical property of the parish, and devote it to purposes of education—no matter how many other parishes there might be thronged with Protestants and in want of funds to provide for their spiritual nature. The essence of Lord John Russel's scheme therefore is, that souls are not worth saving except in batches of a given number: that no Protestant should be taught the way to heaven unless he lives in a district sufficiently popular to afford what the late Paymaster of the Forces considers a Christian company. And this is what Lord John Russell calls *reforming* the church! It is, however, neither more nor less than taking the surest means of destroying it, and of extirpating Protestants and the Protestant religion from the Irish soil. The time is at hand when his Lordship must descend to particulars—must tell us whether 5, 50, or 500 souls are, in his chandler's-shop view of religion, worth looking after; and so soon as he has determined that interesting point, the Whiteboys will take very good care to reduce the amount of their Protestant fellow-parishioners below the parson point. If Lord John Russell should be so good as to allow fifty Protestants in a parish the means of worshipping God after the fashion of their forefathers—but wisely, religiously, and righteously, resolve that any less number are too few to be taught the performance of man's first duty, and to enjoy the highest privilege of mortality,—then there can be little doubt that the difference between forty-nine and any other number of Protestants will afford too tempting subjects for the Papist's pike to need farther care in this world.

BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH, APRIL 13.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Duke of Argyll, Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household, vice the Earl of Wilton, resigned.

At the Court at St. James's, the 23d day of April, 1835; present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Privy Seal to the Right Hon. John William Viscount Duncannon, the oath of Keeper of the Privy Seal was this day administered to him, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

At the Court at St. James's, the 23d day of April, 1835; present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty having constituted the Right Hon. Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, Knight, Master of the Rolls; the Right Hon. Sir Launcelot Shadwell, Knight, Vice-Chancellor of England; and the Right Hon. Sir John Bernard Bosanquet, Knight, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, Lords Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was this day pleased, in Council, to deliver to them the Great Seal of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and the said Lords Commissioners did thereupon take the oaths appointed to be taken, instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and also the oath as Lords Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal.—*Times, April 25.*

THE TIMES,—APRIL 23.

The court-martial assembled at Chatham for the trial of Captain Cresswell, 48th Regiment, found him guilty of the first charge,—viz, of calling Captain Mathew a mean fellow, and telling him he took presents of a sergeant; and also of the second charge,—viz., of telling Mrs. Mathew to go and court the drummer; and acquitted him of the third charge,—viz, of striking Mrs. Mathew and using certain expressions towards her therein charged. And the Court, as a punishment, sentenced Captain Cresswell to be placed at the bottom of the list of captains of his corps. But the King, in consideration of Captain Cresswell's services, has granted him his full pardon, and reinstated him with the full benefit of his commission.—*Maidstone Gazette.*

Army.

WAR-OFFICE,—APRIL 24.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards.—Lieutenant Clement Robert Archer, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Fane promoted; Cornet Francis Meynell, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Archer; Charles Parke Ibbetson, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Meynell.

5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards.—Assistant-Surgeon James Munro, M. D., from the 7th Regiment of Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Foster, promoted.

1st Regiment of Dragoons.—Brevet-Major Richard Steele Wilkinson, from the half-pay of the Royal Marines, to be Paymaster, vice Hans Allen, who reverts to the half. pay of the Irish Artillery.

12th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant Jonathan Childe, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Pulteney, who retires; Cornet Edward Morant, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Childe; Thomas Bernard, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Morant.

14th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Charles Edmond Doherty, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Leeson, who retires.

15th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Frederick Sutton, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Doherty, whose appointment has not taken place.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards.—Egerton Charles William Miles Milman, gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Monck, who retires.

Scots Fusilier Guards.—Lieutenant the Hon. George Augustus Frederick Liddell, to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Rowley, who retires; James Hunter Blair, gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Liddell.

1st Regiment of Foot—Ensign Frederick Nicholson to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Bathurst, who retires; John Edward Sharp, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Nicholson.

21st Foot.—Lieutenant Robert Griffith Williams, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Schaw, who retires; Second Lieutenant Augustus Blair, to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Williams; William Domville gent., to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Blair.

45th Foot.—Richard Maunsell, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Erskine, who retires.

60th Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Henry Richard Molyneux, from the 67th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Bunbury, who exchanges.

66th Foot.—Edward Montagu Davenport, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Currie promoted.

67th Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Bunbury from the 60th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Molyneux, who exchanges.

87th Foot.—Lieutenant John Du Vernet, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hay, who retires; Second Lieutenant William Radcliff, to be first Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Du Vernet; Alexander Murray, gent., to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Radcliff.

89th Foot.—Lieutenant Robert Thomas Healy to be Captain, by purchase, vice Jones, who retires; Ensign Francis Roger Palmer, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Healy; Arthur Pigott, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Palmer.

92d Foot.—Captain Hugh Mackay, from the half-pay of the 27th Regiment of Foot, to be Captain, vice Benjamin Duff, who exchanges.

94th Foot. Ensign Clement Leeky, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Moray, who retires; Percy Hill, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lecky.

Unattached.—Captain Henry Fane, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Major, by purchase; Ensign John Currie, from the 66th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase.

Hospital Staff.—Surgeon George Mann, from the half-pay of the 93d Regiment of Foot, to be Surgeon to the Forces, vice Henry Franklin, who retires; Assistant Surgeon John Foster, M. D., from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Surgeon to the Forces.

To be Assistant-Surgeons to the Forces.—John Sinclair, gent., vice Blakeney appointed to the 67th Regiment of Foot; John Watkins, gent., vice Robert Bell, who resigns.

Staff.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Campbell, on the half-pay unattached, to be Town-Major at St. Helena.

Memorandum.—The Christian names of Ensign Pugh, of the 90th Regiment of Foot, are Charles Vaughan.

Major William Morris, upon half-pay unattached, and Lieutenant Henry Fry, upon half-pay of the 100th Regiment of Foot, have been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of unattached commissions, they being about to become settlers in the colonies.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Hardly had Lord Melbourne received the King's commands before the Tories went about observing with elation, that the negociations made no progress, and imagining "insuperable difficulties." On Saturday they looked at their watches and knowingly said, "What! no Ministry yet?" as if an age had been wasted in an abortive attempt. These gentlemen do not play their parts well. If the event were to correspond with their wishes it would be supposed that there was more of privity than of prophecy in their very early knowledge of what was *not to be*, and that the "insuperable difficulties" had been settled from the first. Why should the Tories require such despatch in the construction of the Liberal Ministry? They have not set the example of rapidity in the completion of their arrangements. Rome was not reached in a day by the Queen's Page. The Liberals, though they have not to send to Italy for a Chief, may beg to be allowed something more than eight and forty hours for the construction of a Government. It must be remembered that Lord Melbourne cannot make use of the expedients of the Duke of Wellington. If, like his Grace, he could dispense with responsible colleagues, and parcel himself out into the principal offices of State, he might form a Provisional Government in a trice, and a Cabinet at leisure. It would be a convenience to a party always to have an important member of it on his travels on the Continent so that any delay might be attributed to his absence, and the time for bringing him home gained for contrivance. But these advantages are confined to the Tories.

If we are to believe some of the stories of their partisans, they have other privileges peculiar to themselves and known to the Constitution, and in withdrawing from the King's Councils may leave behind them a barrier to the success of those who may be summoned to succeed them. It is currently boasted that his Majesty's late advisers counselled him to make a firm stand against the principle of appropriation, the creation of Peers, and the employment of Mr. O'Connell. If this be true (and as it is reported by the Tories, we must admit that the probability is infinitely great against its truth), the ex-Ministry has carried its powers beyond its responsibility, and must be accountable for the transgression. The ear of the King is abused by any official advice which extends beyond the administration of the adviser, and puts a *veto* on the councils of a successor, or may make it impossible for any others to undertake office. A resignation is a farce, a deceive, a mockery, if the party withdrawing can persuade the King to refuse the necessary powers of their opponents. For what do they go out, if the principles under which they sunk are to remain in, citadeled, as it were, in the King's breast and refusing the trust of Government to any who do not assent to them? This is surrendering the fortress and leaving a mine to explode under the conquerors. It would amount to this, that on quitting office the Tories, with their matchless modesty, had said to the King—"We will go out because the House of Commons will have it so, but we pray your Majesty to suffer no others to come in, and we shall appear to be called back as matter of necessity; and should the Commons continue to oppose us, we will tell the country that the Reformers will neither serve your Majesty themselves, nor let us serve you; and that the alternative is, the Tories or no Government."

We repeat that we disbelieve the story that in resigning, the Tories established impediments in the King's mind against the success of their opponents—that they have in effect, left behind them a legacy in the Royal will, cutting off the Opposition with a shilling to buy a halter. We have no faith in the report, because it is of Tory origin; but the more fact that men of that party circulates such a rumour, true or false, without any perception of the character of the conduct described—nay, even making a boast of the abuse of opportunity—shows the unconstitutional extremities to which they are capable of going for the recovery of power. They have no notion that any thing can be wrong which serves their ends. All their political morality is summed up in the self interest of the party.—*Morning Chronicle, April 18.*

MR. O'CONNELL AND THE MINISTRY.

On one subject it is in our power to afford satisfactory intelligence, which is the more important in consequence of the very erroneous statement which appears this morning in the *Post*. We asserted on Saturday that Mr. O'Connell was acting in the most disinterested manner, had made no attempt to promote his own views, and would, whether in or out of office support any Administration resolved to do justice to Ireland. But the *Post*, this morning, furnishes some details of certain communications said to have passed between Lord John Russell and Mr. O'Connell, which we are enabled to declare are utterly false and unfounded.

Mr. O'Connell has never applied for office, nor as he even given a hint that he wished to be in Office. He has made no stipulation whatever for terms of any kind. He is to support the new Administration, because he believes it to be sincerely disposed to redress the wrongs of his country and to do justice to Ireland.

It is said in the *Post* that he demanded the nomination of the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General for Ireland, a *veto* on the appointment of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and that the Administration should support three measures of State policy for Ireland to be proposed by him.

Not only is there no truth in any part of this statement, but nothing has passed in correspondence or verbal communications to give it the slightest plausibility. We are enabled to contradict the statement of the *Post* unequivocally and in the most decided terms. No proposition has been made by Mr. O'Connell—no proposition has been made to him.

The answer which Mr. O'Connell gave, in St. James's-street, to a gentleman well known in the fashionable world, is much talked of in certain circles "Pray what office are you to have, Mr. O'Connell, in the new Administration?" "The privilege, Sir, I hope of walking the streets without being asked such ——— questions. You will see me cross over to the Treasury side of the House with sixty Irish Members, and we shall take our places behind the Ministers without having made any stipulation whatever, solely because we believe them disposed to do justice to our country."

We shall only add, that we know Mr. Warburton, whose influence with the most liberal part of the Liberal in the House of Commons is unservedly great, has not only declared himself disposed to give the new Administration the benefit of his assistance in the most disinterested manner, but that all idea of his accepting office, at least so we are told, is out of the question.—*Courier, April* 18.

PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

DEVONSHIRE ELECTION.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

Gentlemen—The acceptance of an office under the Crown renders it necessary that I should again appeal to the judgment of the independent and public-spirited body by whom I have been already three times elected.

Since the last of these elections, a period short in time, but important in events and fruitful in consequences, has elapsed.

Placed, however undeservedly, at the head of the largest and most powerful opposition which was ever united against a Minister of the crown, I have endeavoured to make influence which that proud position gave me conducive to the interests of the country.

The attitude assumed by the late Ministers, and their professions in favour of reform, to which many, indeed the greater part of them, had always been hostile, offered a tempting occasion for invective and crimination. I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to avoid that course. The Ministry of Lord Melbourne had contemplated large, and, as I believe, necessary improvements in our institutions in Church and State: it was my first and main object to see that these reforms were not endangered or obstructed in their progress by the late Ministry.

In conformity with these views Lord Morpath proposed and carried an amendment to the Address to the Crown, in which a hope was expressed "That the liberal and comprehensive policy which restored to the people the rights of choosing their representatives, and which provided for the emancipation of all persons held in slavery in his Majesty's colonies and possessions abroad, will, with the same enlarged views, place without delay our municipal corporations under vigilant, popular control, remove all the well-founded grievances of the Protestant Dissenters, and correct those abuses in the Church which impair its efficiency in England, disturb the peace of society in Ireland, and lower the character of the Establishment in both countries."

With respect to the Municipal Corporations, the report of the Commissioners, which has since appeared, has abundantly confirmed the opinion of the House of Commons, It is clearly proved by experience, that self-elected Corporations, tend to violations of trust, perversions of justice, the abuse of charitable funds, political jobbing, and the injury of the communities for whose benefit they were established. The true remedy for these evils, in my opinion, was to adapt the principle of free election, known to our ancient laws and established in the Reform Act, to our Municipal Corporation. In this principle Lord Stanley and all the members of Lord Grey's ministry cordially concurred. The late ministry, on the other hand, confined themselves to vague declaration of their willingness to consider the report and reform abuses.

We likewise declared that we desired to remove all the well-founded grievances of the Protestant Dissenter. In conformity with this declation, I voted for an address to the Crown, praying for the grant of a charter to the London University where the conscientious Dissenter might obtain the literary honours which at Oxford and Cambridge are exclusively confined to those who declare themselves members of the Church of England.

With respect to the marriages of Dissenters, Sir Robert Peel has introduced a Bill founded on a liberal and just principle; but, I fear, that if it were to pass in its present shape, Protestant Dissenters would still feel that the line drawn between them and the members of the church tended to lower them in public estimation. Some alteration in the Bill may, perhaps, remedy this defect, but the establishment of civil register of births, deaths, and marriages, would afford the best and truest solution for all the difficulties of this subject.

In regard to Church rates, the agitation on religious subjects of which these rates are the constant occasion, makes it in every way desirable to abolish an impost which is at once a grievance to Dissenters, and an injury to the Church.

With respect to the Church of England, Sir Robet Peel did not hesitate clearly to declare his intention to correct its acknowledged abuses. The opinion which I declared to you in 1832, that the revenues of the Church of England were not too large, but that they ought to be more equitably distributed, seems no longer to be disputed. The application of this principle must be regulated by caution, but not enfeebled by a lurking desire to keep alive the seeds of abuses which we profess to destroy.

With regard to the Church of Ireland, the case is widely different. I refused to assis in making perpetual parochial sinecures where the clergyman and his clerk, week after week, and year after year, formed the whole of the congregation. Besides the general injustice and glaring absurdity of this system, it is easily proved that the maintenance of these ecclesiastical sinecures irritates the people of Ireland, weakens the reputation of the British Crown abroad, and injures the Protestant religion, which it is intended to promote.

Let us add to these evils, that the present system cannot be maintained except by a large military force; which in case of foreign war must of necessity be greatly augmented, Burdensome to England. sanguinary in Ireland, disturbing the peace of society, and injurious to the religion it professes to serve, no eloquence can recommend, and to talents can long maintain so vicious a policy.

In place of this system, I proposed that the surplus revenue of the Establisment, after providing for the spiritual care of the members of the Church should be devoted to the education of all classes of the people without distinction of religious persuasion. It was my object to teach the poor and industrious classes that they have some interest in the Church revenue; to inspire them by means of religious and moral education, with the love of their neighbours, and a sense of their duties to the State; finally, to open their minds to great truths, and soften their hearts towards the Government which rules them. Then, indeed, might the Protestant Church hope to diffuse its influence, for it will be judged by its merit and not by its exactions.

These were the chief subjects of debate, and some of them of essential difference between the majority of the House of Commons and the late Administration. On some other topics an agreement appeared, which must to many have been unexpected. It was a constant topic of reproach to Lord Grey's Ministry, that it did not sufficiently relieve agriculture from its burdens; and the maintenance of the malt-tax was pointed out as a glaring instance of this neglect.

Sir Robert Peel held a different opinion, and upon his declaration that his Ministry should stand or fall with the malt-tax, it at once appeared the clamour which supposed Lord Grey hostile to the landed interest, and Lord Althrop indifferent to the welfare of the farmer, had been a mere factious cry raised without scruple, and abandoned without shame.

Nor does it appear that, had the late Ministry continued in office, they intended anything further than the relief of the land from some part of the county rate, to which Lord Althorp had last year consented. The only measure actually proposed by the late Ministers for the advantage of agriculture, was a Bill for the voluntary commutation of tithes.

I have often stated to you that I do not think such a measure would be effectual, and I fear that in those cases where tithe is most grievous, the remedy would most inoperative. To frame a measure just alike to the tithe owner and tithe-payer, is undoubtedly difficult, but I see as yet no reason to abandon the attempt.

Such have been the views which have guided my conduct in opposition to the late Ministry. In succeeding to office, I shall endeavour faithfully to carry them into effect. By so doing I am of opinion that I shall be assisting to gather from the Reform Act its legitimate fruits.

As one of those most deeply engaged in framing, proposing, and carrying that great measure, I am bound to declare, that on the one hand I did not intend that it should be the first of a series of organic changes, each exceeding its predecessor in importance and rapidity.

Even were the changes meditated useful in themselves, I am of opinion that the public mind, and the public energies, will be far better occupied in considering and urging practical improvements than in squaring our ancient institutions to abstract theory, or shaping them to foreign example. On the other hand, I did not intend that the Reform Act should be a mere toy in the hands of the people without benefit to themselves or their posterity.

It was my wish to see the popular influence control and check the exorbitant or corrupt expenses of the States; to see our institutions renewed and purified by clearing them of their defects and restoring their original spirit, to witness the removal of all necessary impediments to free thought writing, and action; hear the interests of all classes weighed, not by the prejudices and partial affections of those who counterfeited the people's voice, and usurped the peole's inheritance, but by the legitimate representatives of that people summoned by the Sovereign to uphold that Monarchy of which they are the formal support and to be the image of that enlightened nation whose confidence they enjoy.—I have the honour to be Gentlemen.

Your faithful and obliged Servant
J. RUSSELL.

THE FRENCH BAR.

A very high degree of interest has been excited in France, by an attempt on the part of the Government to enact as complete a piece of unmitigated despotism as could have been expected even in the states of Turkey, in the ruling days of the Grand Turk. The French Government, which never seems to know how to act generously and liberally had talked of an amnesty for the prisoners at Lyons, so long and with such apparent earnestness, that men began to imagine that the amnesty would be granted. All of a sudden, however, these promising appearances vanished, and the Lyoness prisoners were ordered to be brought before that enormous tribunal, the Court of Peers, for trial. Of course, that trial could not be satisfactorily conducted without Counsel for the prisoners. It was, therefore, resolved, that counsel should be allowed the prisoners. But the Chamber of Peers, or, in other words, the King, the prosecutor, through his Minister. M. Persil, chose to appoint the counsel. The prisoners, either suspicious of the Counsel thus selected (which we do not believe to be the case, for the Counsel would have defended them nobly, and even the more determinately, in order to remove the obloquy of the mode of appointment,) or else, determined not submit to what appeared to be a violation of the first principles of right and justice, refused to receive the assistance of the selected Counsel, and the Counsel, much to their honour, absolutely refused to allow themselves to be thrust, on men who did not desire their services. The Peers ordered the Counsel to take on themselves the duty—the Counsel persisted in their refusal; and at a meeting of their body declared the order unconstitutional and illegal, and denied the right of the House of Peers to exercise any controul over them. Here was a fair chance for the Government to escape from the gross blunder it had committed. The Minister, or rather the King for he is the Minister, might have suffered himself to be beaten on a point of a form, and thus have got off without any very formidable impeachment of his authority. But Louis Philippe is a tyrant of the true absolute sort. He issued on ordonnance making the Bar of Paris subject to the Court of Peers. He made this Court a Legal Court, and vested it with new and extraordinary powers. But the Bar felt, as we hope and trust that the Bar of every country would feel under similar circumstances, that the laws of the country which they are called on to assist in administering, must be preserved by them in all their sacredness. To allow a King thus by a rescript to put an end to all law, was to permit the country to be ruled by a despotism, an absolute as any that ever existed. Nero governed by the expression of his Imperil will alone Charles X attempted it, and failed and Louis Philippe tries to do the same and we hope will meet with a success similar to his relation and predecessor. Called on by circumstances, in this manner, the first ornaments of the administration of the law have become its best defenders. The members of the Bar of Paris, met—by an unanimous resolution they declared the ordonnance illegal, and refused to obey it; and with their *Batonnier*, or President, at their head, they declared their resolution to the Keeper of the Seals. The Bar of Rouen have unanimously adhered to the resolution of the Bar of Paris, and the Bar of Nantes have followed their example; and thus the noblest profession of a civilized country is, in France, at open and declared war with the Monarch. We can easily understand why M. Persil is forced by the King upon every administration—he is the ready tool of the Royal Despot's will: but we cannot as easily understand why any Administration, composed of men who effect to be man of honour and spirit, can tolerate the imposition. M. Thiers, with all his talent, with all the recollections of his former liberalism, is but the slave, when he thus consents to play the puppet of a Minister in a Cabinet absolutely ruled by M. Persil who is himself absolutely ruled by Louis Philippe. Already has M. Percil made the name of Louis Philippe despised. He his now proceeding to awaken for it a more bitter feeling than that of contempt, and may do as much for his Royal Master as the less vindicative, though equally tyrannical, M. Polignac, did for his. The Batonnier of the Paris Bar has been cited to appear before the Court Royale, to answer for the resolution of the body over which he presides. The case has been argued, and the Court has pronounced a decision, declaring the resolution of the Bar illegal, on the ground that the Bar should, before passing it, have appealed to the Court against the Ordonnance. The ingenuity of the Court has thus offered another loop-hole of escape for the imprudent Minister of the Crown and his self-willed master. Whether these personages will take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them to get out of a bad business we know not. Certainly they ought to do so, but the violence of tyranny is to their taste, and they may yet attempt to carry out to the full extreme the rule they have tried to impose on the Bar. In this question the Bar and the people are equally concerned, for if the one can be thus coerced, the other may cease to hope for justice. There is no better defence for the liberties of the people than the independence of the Bar. If that is once invaded with impunity, the people may be trampled on under the form of law, and despotism will continue to exercise its baneful influence unchecked, till its atrocities provoke the horrors of a Revolution, or something less dreadful than its continually increasing oppression.—*Bell's Life in London, April* 19.

NAPOLEON'S CHARACTER.—These transactions throw as important a light upon the moral as the intellectual character of Napoleon. To find a parallel to the dissimulation and repacity by which his conduct to Venice was characterized, we must search the annals of Italian treachery; the history of the nations to the north of the Alps, abounding as it does in deeds of atrocity, is stained by no similar act of combined duplicity and violence. This opens a new and hitherto unobserved feature in his character, which is in the highest degree important. The French republican writers uniformly represent his Italian campaigns as the most pure and glorious period of his history, and pourtray his character, at first almost perfect as gradually deteriorated by the ambition and passions consequent on the attainment of supreme power. This was in some respect true; but in others the reverse; his moral character never again appears so base as during his earlier years; and, contrary to the usual case, it was in some particulars improved by the possession of legal power, and to the last moment of his life progressively throwing off many of the unworthy qualities by which it was first stained. Extraordinary as this may appear, abundant evidence of it will be found in the sequel of this work. It was the same with Augustus, whose early life, disgraced by the proscriptions and horrors of the triumvirate, was almost overlooked in the wisdom and benevolence of his imperial rule. Nor is it difficult to perceive in what principle of our nature the foundation is laid for so singular an inversion of the causes which usually debase the human mind,. It is the terrible effect of resolution, as Mad. de Stael has well observed, to obliterate altogether the ideas of right and wrong, and instead of the eternal distinctions of morality and religion, to apply no other test in general estimation to public actions but success. It was out of this corrupted atmosphere that the mind of Napoleon, like that of Augustus, at first arose, and it was then tainted by the revolutionary profligacy of the times; but with the possession of supreme power, he was called to nobler employments, relieved from the necessity of committing inequity for the sake of advancement, and brought in contact with men professing and acting on more elevated principles; and in the discharge of such duties, he cast off many of the stains of his early career. This observation is no impeachment of the character of Napoleon; on the countrary, it is its best vindication. His virtues and talents were his own; his vices, in part at least, the fatal bequest of the revolution. * * * United with the great qualities of Napoleon's character, was a selfish thirst for glory, and consequent jealousy of any one who had either effectually thwarted his designs, or rendered him such services might diminish the lustre of his own exploits. His undying jealousy of Wellington was an indication of the first weakness his oblivion of Kellermann's inappreciable service, an instance of the second. When this young officer was brought into the presence of the first consul, after the battle, he coldly said, "You made a good charge this evening;" and immediately turning to Bessieres, added, "The guard has covered itself with glory." "I am glad you are pleased," replied Kellermann, "for it has placed the crown on your head." He repeated the same expression in a letter, which was opened at the post office and brought to Napoleon. The obligation was too great to be forgiven. Kellermann was not promoted like the other generals, and never afterwards enjoyed the favour of the chief on whose brow he had placed the diadem. Napoleon, at the same time, was perfectly aware of the immense service rendered by the charge of Kellermann; for he said in the evening to Bourrienne, "That little Kellermann made a happy charge. He struck in at the critical moment; we owe him much. On what trivial events do affairs depend!"—*Alison's Europe, during the French Revolution.*

The treaty of commerce between Russia and Sweden has just been renewed for the period of three years.—*St. Petersburgh, April* 8.

The son of the Grand Admiral, Tahir Pasha, is preparing to leave this for London, where his father sends him, in company with ten intelligent young men, in order to receive a regular education.

WILLIAM PITT.

(*Continued.*)

In this transaction another evidence was given of Pitt's matchless judgment. It is not to be supposed that he could ever have voluntarily sought an union with Fox. Their habits, principles, and views were so palpably irreconcilable, that the one must have been master and the other slave. Pitt, by making the first concession, must have been regarded as prepared to sink still lower, and the King and the Minister must have been finally in the chains of Fox. This was the result to which his Majesty evidently looked, and which influenced his strong dislike to the interview. It is no dishonour to the Sovereign to have conceived his penetration only second to that of the Great Minister. Pitt's resolve was fixed. He reasoned, that a compliment paid to the country gentlemen would not be thrown away; that the nation would be pleased by seeing him stubborn only to his antagonists in the House but complying to his well-wishers without. He equally felt that Opposition was totally insincere; that nothing would content it but the entire power of the State; and that the negotiation, commence how it might, must be shortlived. The advantages of moderation, sincerity, and success, would be then on his side, and the national feeling would finally be still more amply turned in his favour.

The result, step by step, realized the prediction. The King's message was delivered on the same day to the Duke of Portland, signifying "his Majesty's earnest desire that his grace should have a personal conference with Mr Pitt, for the purpose of forming a new Administration, on a wide basis, and on fair and equal terms." The blunders of Opposition in this crisis seemed to have been laid on them by a spell. They actually considered this message as a virtual resignation of ministers, and a virtual abandonment of them by the King; and proceeded with the arrogance of men assured of triumph. Before he would even condescend to an interview, the Duke of Portland haughtily demanded what was the meaning of the word "*equal*" in the message. The word "*fair*," said he, might stand, as any arrangement they should come to might be fair. But he required of Mr. Pitt to inform him what he understood by the word "*equal*." Pitt's answer was, naturally, that the meaning of the word might be best explained in a personal meeting. The duke persisted, "that he could not meet Mr. Pitt until the word were explained." But Pitt was not to be thus browbeaten into preliminary submission; and the treaty broke off at once. The St Alban's meeting, evidently chagrined, passed a final resolution—"That this meeting, having heard, with infinite concern, that an interview between the Duke of Portland and Mr Pitt is prevented by a doubt respecting a *single word*, are unanimously of opinion, that it would be no dishonourable step in either of the gentlemen to give way, and might be highly advantageous to the public welfare." The resolution was, of course, unnoticed by both parties: the meeting had exhausted their powers of persuasion, and the country gentlemen went their way. Pitt gained all the laurels of this abortive negotiation. An outcry was attempted against his sincerity; but the transaction was too clearly before the public. All the readiness had been shown on his side: all the reluctance on the other. He had made the proposition: the other had rejected it. He had offered the explanation and the interview: the other had insisted on the explanation as the price of the interview. The proof was complete, and the calumny was heard of no more.

The House of Lords took but a slight share in these personal conflicts but it had already shown itself the bulwark of the constitution. On the 4th of February, on the Earl of Effingham's two motions—"That an attempt in any one branch of the legislature to suspend the execution of law, by separately assuming to itself a discretionary power, was unconstitutional; and, That the undoubted authority of appointing to the great offices of the Executive Government is solely vested in his Majesty, and that the House had every reason to place the firmest reliance on his Majesty's wisdom in the exercise of this prerogative," the former was carried by a majority of 47; the numbers being 100 to 53. The latter passed without a division! And an address, founded on the latter, was immediately carried, also without a division. The King answered the address shortly, but expressively; declaring, with marked emphasis, that he had no object in the choice of ministers "but to call into his service the men *most deserving of the confidence of his Parliament*, and of the public in general."

Those who regard the higher stations of life as unmixed felicity, may learn from the condition of the monarch of the most prosperous and powerful dominion of the earth, how far from a bed of roses the

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royal couch may be. Probably there was not an individual beneath the throne, apart from guilt, who might not have been an object of envy to George the Third, during the greater part of his reign. With what natural, though manly, solicitude, he looked to the course of this trying time, may be estimated from his letter to Pitt on the *morning of the day* when those motions were to come before the Lords. After again lamenting the lengths to which the House of Commons had gone, "I trust,' said he, 'that the House of Lords will this day feel that the hour is come for which the wisdom of our ancestors established that respectable corps in the state, to prevent either the Crown or the Commons from encroaching on the rights of each other. Indeed, should not the Lords boldly stand forth, this constitution must soon be changed; for, if the two only remaining privileges of the Crown are infringed—that of negativing bills which have passed both Houses of Parliament, and that of naming the ministers to be employed—I cannot but feel, as far as regards my person, that I can be no *longer of utility to this country*, nor *can with honour continue in this island*." The melancholy dignity of the latter part of this communication, shows with what strong sensibility the monarch felt his situation and not less distinctly shows the infinite hazards into which the violence of Opposition was on the point of precipitating the country. The retreat of the King would have unquestionably been the result of their first successes, for no man was firmer in his resolution when it was once formed; and the result must have been either a regency under Fox with all the evils of a dictatorship, or a republic, or a civil war.

This was the period to have seen the celebrated leader of Opposition in his full prowess. Fox was now in the vigour of life, of capcity and of ambition, and all stimulated to the highest pitch. The prize of all almost within his grasp; a single step would place him in the highest rank of an European statesman, the King his viceroy, and all that was substantial in sovereignty his own. The character of his mind, too, was loftier, more expanded, more commanding, less absorbed in details, and more abounding in great principles of government, legislation, and action, in the later times of his Parliamentary life. In the French Revolution he appeared only as the advocate of a cause, the desperate advocate of a fallen cause; speaking still with extraordinary power, but throwing this power palpably away; labouring frui lessly, and with consciousness of his failure, to make the worse appear the better reason; gradually abandoned by every man of eminence on his own side, struggling against the declared voice of England; blazoning as virtues what he himself could not deny to be crimes, though he pronounced them crimes of necessity; day by day dragged down by the weight of a cause execrated more and more by mankind; and forced to defend the abominations of the bloodiest of all democracies, in contradiction to every native impulse of his own birth, habits, and feeling, until he was overwhelmed by his fatal advocacy, and shrunk, self-expelled, from the walls of Parliament.

But in his palmy day, he was the leader, less of a party, than of all that constituted the rank, opulence, high blood, and popular pretension of the empire; with a crowd of men, each exhibiting the finest faculties—each now a historic name—the Burkes, Sheridans, Erskines, Norths, and a long succession of daring, intelligent, and devoted adherents, all shouting after his triumph, and all ready to drag his chariot wheels to the temple of victory. No man of his day, or of any other on the records of the legislature, held a station of such acknowledged and actual mastery. The years 1783 and 1784 were the true golden hours of Fox. "Hope elevated, and joy brightened his crest." Yet even in these hours, the original defect of his character for the highest honours of statesmanship might have been discoverable. The blaze of Parliamentary wonder which surrounded him,—all the clouds of popular incense which were continually ascending before him,—could not conceal that the idol was but the work of human weakness after all. His unhesitating grasp at power wherever it came within his reach,—his self-confidence in his fortunes,—his rash reliance on the distinction paid to his great abilities, his still more hasty calculation on his unchangeable popularity,—and his disastrous and unprincipled contempt for those graver and nobler qualities,—that respect for political honour and personal virtue, which no political change has ever been able to erase from the breasts of the British nation, obviously and inevitably prepared the way for his fall. His whole course during this period was one continued blunder. Nothing can be clearer than that he assailed the Administration before he could lay down any ground for the assault but that they were in possession of the power which he coveted. A judgment less rash would have waited until the new Cabinet had been hurried into some precipitate measure, or had been forced by circumstances into some unpopular one. By the contrary conduct, he gave them the strong advantage of appealing to the national justice, and pleading that they were condemned without trial. His next error was the perpetual obtrusion of the votes of Parliament as paramount to the authority of the King. He was here combating, in the mere pride of power, a doctrine which every man who heard him knew to be a principle of the Constitution. He farther reduced the question to a struggle, not between the House and the ministers, but between the House and the throne; and he made the hostility irreconcilable, by the still greater error of indulging his petulance in personalities to the King himself. Having thus rendered all compromise impossible, and put all conciliation at a measureless distance, he committed the further and extraordinary blunder, of giving his antagonist an occasion for throwing the whole charge of inveterate hostility, individual arrogance, and party insatiability on his head. The Duke of Portland's haughty correspondence settled that portion of the subject.

The consequences of this issue of errors were rapidly felt. Political blunders are never barren. Fox found their offspring in perhaps the most immediate decline of popularity ever known. As if the nation had waited but for the moment when his recovery was hopeless, the whole storm of wrath and ridicule burst upon him at once. Public meetings denounced his ambition on every side,—public speakers held him up to scorn, as the very embodying of national evil; "armed with abilities only to delude, and successful only to ruin,"—pamphlets poured an incessant hail of censation against him,—while the eloquence of Pitt, animated into vividness, tore his cause to pieces,—sometimes smiting him with lofty indignation, at others pouring the more remorseless pungency of his unrivalled sarcasm into the wounds of the astonished and overwhelmed dictator of party. Pitt's talent for the keenest expression of scorn, free from all the rudeness of phrase which degrades it into virulence—a talent among the rarest of public life—may be exemplified by a slight and single instance, given under all the imperfections of the Parliamentary reports of that day. Fox, finding that the public spirit was rising against him, had begun to speak contemptuously of "popular movements, and mob impulses," and charged the Ministry with defying the will of the House, on the strength of opinion in the streets. Such are the reckless changes familiar to public protestation. Opposition had lately suffered strong marks of contumely in their attempts to win over the multitude, and they were now universally writhing under a sense of popular defeat. Pitt did not suffer this fact to be forgotten. He flung it against the adversary in every shape into which it could be moulded,—it was calm contempt,—it was grave wrath,—it was stinging ridicule. "The right honourable gentleman," said he, "has appeared to-night in a character perfectly new to him; he is to-night the champion of the majority of this House against the voice of the people. 'Imposture, was the word used by his learned friend. The right honourable gentleman improved upon the idea, and tells you that 'Imposture' was used by 'way of civility.' It is then by way of complimenting the people of England that the right honourable gentleman says, their opinions are founded in 'Imposture,' and then, by way of libelling those addresses, and libelling this reign, he recalls to your mind the infamous reign of Charles II. * * * 'But, says the right honourable gentleman, 'how should the people understand the India Bill? Do they know all the abuses in India?' True, sir, the people may not have read all your voluminous reports; neither, perhaps, have one-half of the members of this House read them; but they know, that no correction of abuses in India, not even rescuing India from loss or annihilation, could compensate the ruin of this Constitution. The plain sense of the country could see that objection to the India bill;—they could see that it raised up a new power in the Constitution,—that it stripped at once the Crown of its prerogative, and the people of their chartered rights,—and that it created that right honourable gentleman the dictator of his King and country."

After having gravely exposed the hypocrisy of Opposition, he thus burlesqued their discomfiture:—"But sir, the right honourable gentleman still ventures to deny that the addresses have sufficiently marked what is the opinion of the people. He talks of battles at Reading, at Hackney, and at Westminster. At Reading, sir, there was *no* battle; the county addressed unanimously, in the face of its members, though the honourable member, (Major Hartley,) tells you, how he exerted his oratory to deprecate the address. As for Hackney, I behold over against me a most valiant chieftain, (Mr. Byng, member for Middlesex,) who is just returned from that field of Mars, whose brow, indeed, is not, as before, adorned with the wreath of victory; but from whose mouth, I doubt not, we shall hear a faithful, though, alas! sir, a most lamentable history of his unfortunate flight and defeat. Whether at Westminster, it is sufficient proof of victory to say, 'the people would not even hear me;' whether that right honourable gentlemen, (Fox was then member for Westminster,) who once could charm the multitude into dumb admiration of his eloquence, and into silent gratitude for his exertions in the cause of freedom; whether he, once emphatically named the 'man of the people,' is now content with the execrations of the multitude, who once, perhaps, *too much* adored him; whether, in short, the sonorous voice of my noble friend, (Lord Mahon,) was a host in itself, those are points which I shall not decide. But sure I am, that the right honourable gentleman will not honestly expect to persuade me that the voice of the people is with him, if Westminster is his only example."

Then, in allusion to Fox's boast of the high names which adorned his party, he turned to Lord Camden, and gave a brief but striking panegyric to his eminent character. "Sir, I am not afraid to match the minority against the majority, either on the score of independence, of property, of long hereditary honours, of knowledge of the law and Constitution, of all that can give dignity to the peerage. Mr. Speaker, when I look round me, when I see near whom I am standing, (Lord Camden was present at the debate,) I am not afraid to place in the front of that battle—for at that battle the noble peer was not afraid to buckle on his armour and march forth, as if inspired with his youthful vigour, to the charge—I am not afraid to place foremost that noble and illustrious peer—venerable as he is for his years,—venerable for his abilities,—venerated throughout the country for his attachment to our glorious Constitution,—high in honours,—and possessing, as he does, in these tumultuous times, an equanimity and dignity of mind, that render him infinitely superior to *the wretched party spirit* with which the world may fancy us to be infected."

While the House was in admiration of this fine change from the language of the keenest scorn to generous and lofty praise, he burst upon it by a sudden and powerful rejection of the terms proposed by Fox for his alliance, that he must resign office and break up the Ministry before any negotiation could be entered into. Those he pronounced, and rightly, terms which would instantly reduce him to a condition of ignominy. "Sir," he exclaimed, "I have declared again, and again, only prove to me that there is but a reasonable hope—show me even but the most distant prospect—that my resignation will at all contribute to restore peace to the country, and I will instantly resign, but, sir, I declare, at the same time, I *will not resign* as a preliminary to negotiation. I will not abandon this situation, in order to throw myself on the *mercy* of the right honourable gentleman. He calls me now a nominal minister;—the mere puppet of secret influence. Sir, it is because I will not consent to become a mere nominal minister of his creation—it is because I disdain to become the puppet of that right honourable gentleman, that I will not resign. Neither shall his contemptuous expressions provoke me to resignation. My own honour and reputation I never will resign. That I am now standing on the rotten ground of secret influence I will not allow; nor yet will I quit this ground in order to put myself under the right honourable gentleman's *protection*,—in order to accept of my nomination at his hands,—to become a poor, self-condemned, helpless, and unprofitable minister in his train;—a minister, perhaps, in some way serviceable to that right honourable gentleman, but totally unserviceable to my King and to my country. If I have indeed submitted to become the puppet and minion of the Crown, why should he condescend to receive me into his hand? * * * * Admit, that I have more than my share of the King's confidence, how is my being out of office two days to make any diminuation of that confidence? The right honourable gentleman, therefore, every moment contradicts his own principles. But he knows, that if I were first to resign, in the forlorn hope of returning as an efficient member into Administrrtion, I should soon become the sport and ridicule of my opponents; nay, and forfeit the good opinion of those by whose independent support I am now honoured."

The whole aspect of public affairs at the time when this eloquent and manly exposition of feelings was made, bears, so close a resemblance to the present day, that the speech might be put into the lips of any leading member of the existing Cabinet; but the resemblance is as close in the details as in the principle. The proposal of stopping the supplies, which the country has lately heard with so much astonishment—a proposal which would effect a virtual bankruptcy in the funds, throw the army and navy into necessary mutiny for bread, pauperize nine-tenths of the empire, and break up the whole system of government at a blow—was threatened by the great leader of dis-affection exactly fifty years ago. Yet his consciousness of the infinite evil of the attempt, confined even him to a menace, and the public out-cry of alarm and indignation made him as suddenly and hopelessly labour to clear himself from the stigma of having been sincere, even in the menace. But he was in hands which were strong enough to tie him to the stake. "The right honourable gentleman," said Pitt, in his loftiest tone, "tells you, sir, that he means *not to stop* the supplies again to-night, but that he shall *only postpone* them occasionally. He *has* stopped them once, because the King did not listen to the voice of his Commons. He now ceases to stop them, though the same cause does not cease to exist. Now, sir, what is all this but a mere bravado? a bravado calculated to alarm the country, but totally ineffectual to the object. I grant, indeed, that if the money destined to pay the *public creditors* is voted, one great part of the mischief is avoided. But, sir, let not this House think it a small thing to stop the money for all *public services*. Let us not think, that, while such prodigious sums of money flow into the public coffers without being suffered to flow out again, the circulation of wealth in the country will not be stopped, nor the public credit affected. It has been said, 'How is it possible that Parliament should trust public money in the hands of those in whom they have expressly declared that they cannot confide? What, sir, is there any thing then in *my* character so litigious? Am I, the Chief Minister of the Treasury, so suspected of alienating the public money to my own, or any other sinister purpose, that I am not to be trusted with the ordinary issues?" (A cry of No, from the Opposition.) "Why then, sir," he exclaimed, seizing on the admission with instant effect, "if they renounce the imputation, let them also renounce the argument."

On the all-important topic of dismissing the ministers, simply because a majority of the House of Commons may think fit to disapprove of the royal appointment, he again speaks in language, at once of the most forcible logic and of the clearest constitutional wisdom. "I will not shrink from avowing myself the friend of the King's just perogative. Prerogative, sir, has been justly called a part of the *rights of the people*. Grant only this, that this House has a negative in the appointment of ministers, and *you transplant the Executive into this House*! * * * * Let this House, above all, beware of suffering any *individual* to involve his own cause, and interweave his own interests, in the resolutions of the House of Commons. The dignity of the House is for ever appealed to—let us beware that it is not the dignity of *one set of men*. * * * * If the constitutional independence of the Crown is thus reduced to the very verge of annihilation, where is the boasted equipoise of the constitution? where is the balance among the three branches of the legislature which our ancestors measured out to each with so much precision? where is the independence? where is even the safety of any one prerogative of the Crown, if its power of naming ministers is to be usurped by this House; or if, which is precisely the same thing, its nomination of them is to be negatived by us without stating any one ground of distrust in the men, and without suffering ourselves to have any experience of their measures. Fearful, therefore, as the conflict is, my conscience, my duty, my fixed regard for the constitution of our ancestors, maintain me still in this arduous situation. It is not any proud contempt, any defiance of the constitutional resolutions of this House,—it is no personal point of honour, much less is it any lust of power, that makes me still cling to office. The situation of the country *requires* it of me; and I will add, the country calls aloud to me, that I should defend this castle. I am determined therefore, and *I will defend it*." But no appeal to either their reason or their public feeling could break down the stubbornness of a House inflamed with faction. Pitt was again defeated by 197 to 177. Fox, pursuing his victory, immediately moved an address to be presented to the King upon the throne by the whole House, calling on him to throw out the Ministry. A long debate ensued, and Pitt was again defeated by 177 to 156. The House did not adjourn until between five and six in the morning. *(To be concluded.)*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at Tulloch-castle, North Britain, the Hon. Mrs. Davidson, of a daughter.

At Camberwell, Mrs. Arnot, of a son.

On Thursday, the 23d inst., at Northchurch, Herts, the wife of Astley P. Cooper, Esq., of a son.

On the 21st inst., the wife of Mr. Josiah Towne, of Broad-street buildings, solicitor, of a daughter.

On Friday, the 24th inst., in Bernard-street Russell-square, Mrs. Speed Davies, of a daughter.

On Monday, the 20th inst., Mrs. James Carr, of Everton, Liverpool, of a daughter.

On the 23d inst., Mrs. Blackmore, of St. Martin's place, Trafalgar-square, of a daughter, still born.

On the 22d ult., in the College Doctors' commons, the lady of William Pritchard, Esq., of a son.

On the 19th inst, at Laurel-grove, Loughborough the lady of E. C. Middleton, Esq., banker, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, the 23d inst., at Clifton, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, the Rev. Richard Jenkyns, D. D., Master of Baliol College, in that University, and Prebendary of Wells, to Troth, only child of the late Grey Jerwyn Grove, Esq., of Pool-hall, in the county of Salop.

On the 22d inst., at Swansea, by the Rev. W. Bruce Knight, Chancellor of Llandaff, John Wyndham Bruce, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, eldest son of John Bruce Bruce, Esq., of Duffryn, Aberdare, Glamorganshire, to Mary Anne, second daughter of Colonel Cameron, of Danyg-Graig, in the same county.

On the 24th inst., at St. John's Church, by the Rev. A. P. Kelly, M. A., Robert Edward Smith, Esq., of the East India Company's service, to Rose, daughter of T. B. Staubridge, Esq., of Haberdashers'-house, Middlesex.

At Bridgewater, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. James Woollen, John Gunter, Esq., of Fulham to Lucy Jane Heard, eldest daughter of Clement Heard, of Bridgewater.

On the 23d inst., at Trinity Church, Marylebone, by the Rev. Francis Faithfull, the Rev. B. John Harison, rector of Beaumont cum-Mose, Essex, to Emily, second daughter of Richard Hall, Esq., of Portland-place, and Totteridge, Herts.

On Thursday, the 9th inst., at North Bovey, in the county of Devon, by the Rev. William Clack, rector of Moretonhampstead, the Rev. Samuel Whidden, of Lustleigh rectory, to Louisa, sixth daughter of the late Thomas Britten, Esq., of Forest-hill, Kent.

On Thursday, the 23d inst., at St. Giles's, Camberwell, Emily, third daughter of Mr. John Fenn, of Peckham, to Edward Schroder, Esq., of Essex-court, Temple.

On Thursday, the 23d inst., at St. Giles's, Camberwell, by the Rev. H. W. C. Hyde, Mr. John Botton Jeffery, to Eliza, third surviving daughter of the late John Hepburn, of Southwark, Esq.

At Caversham Church, on Thursday, the 23d inst., by the Rev. Charles Vaughan, Sidney Bazalgette, Esq., to Caroline, third daughter of William Montagu, Esq., of Caversham-hill, Oxfordshire.

On Wednesday, the 22d inst., at Wandsworth, by the Rev. William Borrodaile, assisted by the Rev. Henry Moseley, Professor of Natural Philosophy in King's College, to Harriet, daughter of William Nortage, of Wandsworth common, Esq.

On the 23d [illegible] Edward, eldest son of James Western, Esq. [illegible] at James-street, to Frances, eldest daughter [illegible] Adolphus Young, Esq., of Great Ormond-street, and Hare Hatch, Berks; and John, eldest son of John Boodle, Esq. of Brook-street, Grosvernor-square, to Margaretta, third daughter of the said John Adolphus Young.

On the 11th inst., at the house of Ralph Abercrombie, Esq. charge d' Affaires de Sa Majesté Britannique a Berlin, Ellen, second daughter of the late John Dickens, Esq., Judge and magistrate of Prince of wales's Island, to Humphrin Wysogother de Zakrzewski, Noble en Couvelier de la Croix Militaire d' Or de Pologne.

On the 21st inst., at Reading, by the Rev. Arthur Charles Turbutt, Fellow of Wadham College Oxford, Thomas Simcox Lea, of Wansley—grove, in the country of Worcester, Esq., to Lavinia Alun, third daughter of W. B. Furbut, Esq.

At Brighton, on the 20th instant James Mathew, Esq., of Parliament street to Miss Emma Martton, of Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

At Benares, on the 15th of November, Lieutenant George Ellis, of the Bengal Artillery, to Ann Charlotte, second daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Boye of the Hon. East India Company's service.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. Edward Wolleston, Mr. Richard Nicholls, of Aldgate, to Catherine, only daughter of J. Pamer, Esq., Balsham, Cambridgeshire.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., by the Rev. William Lambert, Captain William Henry Shippard, to Elizabeth Lydia, daughter of the late Captain J. Peters.

DEATHS.

On the 23d inst., at her daughter's, Mrs. Nash, Hyde-house, Edmonton, Mrs. Slater, in her 102d year, deeply lamented.

On the 23d inst., Fanny Ellen, youngest daughter of Christopher Edmonds, Esq., Walworth, Surrey.

On the 24th inst., in her 15th year, at Blackheath-park, Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Robert Bill, Esq.

On Monday, the 20th inst., Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. William Cooper, of His Majesty's Customs, and the Albany-road, Camberwell.

On the 22d inst., at the house of her mother, Mrs. Taylor, in Highbury-place, Mrs. Dawson, in the 54th year of her age.

On the 23d inst, Mrs. Thomas Mucl, No. 1, Eagle-place, Piccadilly.

On the 22d inst., John Le Grice, Esq., at Bury St. Edmund's, in the 91st year of his age.

On Sunday last, the 19th inst., at Stepney-green, Arabella Ruth, infant daughter of Mr. C. N. Sughrue.

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